The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,933.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Lines are reckoned

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

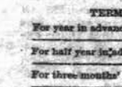
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

and calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	Without Food.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33½	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines at Table.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

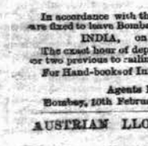
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch

EVERY MONTH A Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The ADEN, 1,600 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 26th JUNE. Other Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine of friendly brands through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adun, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL-STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 7 to 8 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have the services of an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamer to Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	Second Class
£18	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and in Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. O. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 9th April 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £25 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,309 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Bendist, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 320	Second Class Rs. 200
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

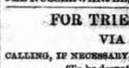
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Fine New Clyde-built Steamer TRENT, 1,661 tons, A 1, Captain James Dunbreck, having spacious Cabins, with good ventilation, for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her homeward Cargo being fully engaged, is intended to be despatched by the 5th proximo. For Passage apply to Mehrwanjee Nusserwanjee, Agent, Apollo street.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched in case and end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Passenger accom-

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Masse, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1, 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to Sir CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

NOTICE.—The sale of valuable and handsome Household Furniture of G. E. Dick, Esq., will be resumed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, at his residence, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office Chowkey.

Bombay, 28th April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(Via the Suez Canal.)

THE s.s. INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be DESPATCHED on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 8 A.M. PASSENGERS are requested to be on board by 7 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th April 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 28th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 n gistered tons, Charles Holsworth, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th April 1871.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, SIX BEAMS of WOOD, each 66 feet long, 15 inches broad, and 12 thick, to be delivered in Bombay within a few months. Tenders to state name of wood, date of delivery, and Price per Beam to G., Office of this Paper.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, in Liquidation.

Upon hearing Mr. FLETCHER, of the Firm of Messrs. MAINSTY and FLETCHER, Attorneys to the Liquidators of the above Bank, and on reading the Affidavit of the said Liquidators, PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE and NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, sworn on the 25th day of April, instant, hereunto annexed, and the Exhibit therein referred to, I do order that the said Pestonjee Nowrojee P. chajee and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, as such Liquidators as aforesaid, be at liberty forthwith TO PAY into the hands of the Accountant General of this Hon. Court, to the credit of the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, in liquidation, Unclaimed Distribution Account, the sum of RUPEES FOURTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED and SIX and ANNAS TWELVE, now in the hands of the said Liquidators; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed."—Dated this 27th day of April 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MAINSTY and FLETCHER, Attorneys for the Liquidators.

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

Important to all, more especially English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in tropical and foreign climates.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of PYRETIC SALINE, states—"It is of GREAT VALUE, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all European visiting the Tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, and NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by its administration.

FOR SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sea or bilious sickness.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-12.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,

THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES standing on the CALCUTTA and BOMBAY REGISTERS of this Company, on which the First Instalment of 5th Call of Rs. 50 per Share, with Interest accrued, shall not have been paid on the 10TH day of MAY next, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts for the year ending 14th instant, to appoint Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 25TH INSTANT, until the 5TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be PROPOSED:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company may avoid having his day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 2 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2ND day of MAY next at 2 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay Civil Fund Office, 19th April 1871.

NOTICE.—Under instructions of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for SUPPLY of PETTY STORES required in the Government Lithographic Press Instrument Depôt, &c., from 1st May 1871 to the 31st March 1872, on or before noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd May 1871.

A list of the Petty Stores can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned, where all particulars can be learnt.

A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required on tendering to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 26th April 1871.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jaffer Sullimani's Bazaar.

BOWLAND & Co.

22nd April 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent. and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

PIANOS,

By SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART, made especially for the Climate of INDIA.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.

MUSIC STOOLS. FANCY COIR RUGS.

EMBROIDERY, CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS.

ENGLISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

Country-made Diamond and Damask Pattern TABLE CLOTHS.
NAPKINS.
TOWELS.

READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, Rs. 16 and Rs. 10 each.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 each.

ENAMELLED IRON and BLOCK TIN WARE.

Elegant Patterns of WASH-HAND BASINS, JUGS, &c., complete.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES, the latter recommended to Residents on Hill Stations.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

BEER, STOUT, CLARET, BURGUNDIES, STILL HOCK, CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c.

CHEROOTS.
TRICHINOPOLY, PONDICHERRY, BURMAS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.
Medow Street, Bombay.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on table, they thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both o the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot how be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN:—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

AERATED WATERS

OF SUPERIOR PURITY AND AGREEABLENESS,

being charged to the utmost after filtration through solid Charcoal.

AS DAILY BEVERAGES,

Soda,	Potash,	Seltzer,
Lemonade,	Gingerade,	Tonic (the original),

command an immense and increasing sale.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Aerated Soda (Ph. Br.),	Citr. Potash (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Potash
Potash (Ph. Br.),	Ammonia (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Amm
	Lithia (Ph. Br.),	Vichy.

are highly esteemed for their purity and accuracy,

AS PREPARED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 20 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1½, and 1¾ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs. 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each.
MUSLIN and LACE SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR FLARTS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new Shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Rich, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
Ow Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MORNING DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's, Girls' and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimezes, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Egmiston Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Full Mail Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF S. E. LINE TO RAICHORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LINE from KISTNA to RAICHORE, a distance of 16 miles, WILL BE OPENED for Passenger Traffic only on MONDAY, the 1st May 1871. First, Second and Third Class Passengers will be booked between Raichore and the Stations on this Railway.

A Train will run betwe n Kistna and Raichore in connection with the present Up and Down Mail Trains as under:—

Down.	A.M.	Up.	P.M.
Kistna	Dep. 11-59	Raichore	Dep. 1-30
Raichore	Ar. 12-40	Kistna	Ar. 2-10

Further particulars, as to the Fares, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1871.

ESTATE of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward them to the undersigned, with all necessary proofs, and with Affidavits as prescribed by the Bankruptcy Act now in force from the 20th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. E. Collier of Manchester—Trustee of the Estate of G. Triandafillidi.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION, INTRODUCED IN 1862,

FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Price—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2, Rs. 5; No. 3, Rs. 6-8

Wholesale—W. SEYMER & Co., 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona; Rathgale & Co., Calcutta; Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee; De Beaux & Co., Madras.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE. The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER. See that it bears the signature of D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Surpasses all crude spices for making CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, (Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on) CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE for COTTON GINS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited) have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager in Bombay, who is authorised to register Orders.

W. L. HENDERSON, Patentee.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET, (Opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman whence all orders will be promptly executed with first-class materials and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.	
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Best Treble Fi nur in barrels ab Rs. 24 a barrel.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WATER FILTERS.

Experience of all the Filters introduced for several years past has satisfactorily demonstrated the superiority for use in India of the

CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTER,

which presents the advantages of perfect purification of water —easiness of cleaning—power of renewal (on exhaustion of its depurative properties) of the filtering medium.

Full

A variety of sizes extending from (the Pocket Filter at) Cash Rs. 4 to Credit Rs. 36.

ON SALE BY THE SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, and unchanged.

CALCUTTA.—22ND APRIL, 1871.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-11 and 97-12, or 2-5 to 2-4 discount, for cash, and time-bargain contracts at Rs 97-11, or 2-5 discount, for deliveries in one month.

5 per cents, of 1866-67, were weaker.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, 1 for Rs 1,435, several at Rs 1,440, and 2 at Rs 1,445 each.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 80.

United Bank of India shares, at Rs 100.

Landing and Shipping Co's shares yesterday at Rs 49.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Hesson, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from Poona

Thacker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Hill, Major, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Hoyland, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Walker, Ensign, 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Williams, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

Frampton, Captain, 30th Regiment, on private affairs, to the Neilgherries.

Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Carwar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major R. Lock, H. M.'s 108th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant General N. D. A., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain F. Spring, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe for twenty months granted by G. O. No. 296 of 19th instant, to Colonel S. F. McMullen, Bengal Army, is under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Surgeon W. F. De Fabeck, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

With reference to G. O. No. 83, 1st February last, Surgeon Scalnan is permitted to avail himself of the furlough therein granted from date of departure on or about the 10th of May next.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Tarleton, Barrack Department, having returned from furlough, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Tofts reverts to Conducting.

The following order is confirmed :—

Poona Division Order, dated 23rd March 1871, directing Surgeon Major Lord to perform the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian troops, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Deputy Inspector General Pelly, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The following native promotions are made :—

17th Regiment N. I.—Subadar Shaik Miyah to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Ramdeen Agnihotree to be Subedar, and Colour Havildar Laroo Powar to be Jemedar, from the 9th April 1871, in succession to Reuben Moossjee, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Major-General J. Fordyce, R.E, Commanding Sirhind Division, for six months.

Colonel J. W. Bristow, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant R. E. Cox, Madras General List, for twenty months.

Colonel E. C. Beale, Commandant 22nd Regiment N. I., is appointed to act on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General Lynch, K.L.S., on furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. T. Bulkley, Staff Corps, who was on furlough on the 1st July 1868, has elected the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major G. F. H. Brown, is allowed furlough to Europe for three years, from the date of departure in May next, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Briggs, C.B., Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under rule 13 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the pay of the Armourer stated in G. O. No. 610 of 1867 is increased to Rupees 50 a month as a special allowance. The stationery allowance to be drawn by the Officer Commanding the "Aden Troop" is, under the same authority, not to be considered as a permanent allowance. The actual cost of the stationery is to be charged for monthly, within a limit of 25 Rupees.

With reference to G. O. No 195, dated 21st March 1867, the Station Staff appointment at Malligaum will in future be fourth class.

The Government of India has fixed a consolidated rate of office allowance for the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in Bengal and for the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons in the three Presidencies, in the following proportions, viz., Rs. 80 a month for the former and Rs. 60 a month for each of the three Inspecting Surgeons.

The Government of India has ruled that the allowance of Rupees 120, granted to the Senior Officer falling into command of a Divisional Head Quarters Station during the absence of the General Officer commanding, and to the officer similarly falling into the command of the Head Quarters Station of a Brigade command, should be in addition to the allowance for the command of the regiment which the Senior Officer may hold. When in either case the senior Regimental Officer so succeeding to the command of a Head Quarters Station has no Regimental command, he will draw the allowance of Rs. 400, in accordance with the General Order dated 15th July 1865, No. 877.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dunjeeshaw Hormusjee acted as Third Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar from the 10th January to the 28th March 1871, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Walker resumed charge of his appointment as Superintendent Gaekwar's Contingent of Horse in Kattywar, and Assistant Resident in charge His Highness' Umreelly Mahals, on the 21st instant, before office hours.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Parr, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Political Superintendent of Palitanpoor during Lieutenant Colonel Disbrowe's absence on furlough, or till further orders.

The services of Captain J. F. Forbes, Staff Corps, Assistant Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, have, at his own request, been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Captain C. Grant, late in charge State Prisoners at Asseerghur, have, at his own request, been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. J. Hearn, Magistrate F. P. in the Sattara District, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Captain F. T. Stock, Acting First Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant leave of absence for two years on medical certificate to Mr. James Joseph Carnin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Clerk of Arraigns, and Deputy Registrar of the Court of Admiralty in the Criminal Department of the High Court, from the 1st ultimo

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Bunnajee, Barrister-at-Law, to be Acting Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Acting Deputy Clerk of Arraigns, and Acting Deputy Registrar of the Court of Admiralty in the Criminal Department of the High Court, during the absence of Mr. James Joseph Carnin, or until further notice.

Mr. M. B. Baker to act as Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum until further orders.

Mr. M. H. Scott, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his office on the 22nd instant after office hours, and on the 24th instant made the necessary decl ration of office as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. J. A. Baines, appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Surat district.

Mr. H. Batty, appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Satta, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara district.

Mr. C. E. Frost, appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara district.

Mr. G. F. MacCartie, appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Ahmedabad district.

Mr. R. Giles, acting third class Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor and Sukkur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Shikarpoor district.

Mr. E. S. Steele, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in charge of the Mehar Division, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Shikarpoor district.

Under section 28 of Act XIV. of 1869, Rao Saheb Madhowrow Janojee, Subordinate Judge of the second class, first grade, at Sholapoor, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to Rupees 50, arising within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Sholapoor.

Mr. C. F. Shaw, District Judge of Belgaum, is allowed preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 25th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Baines to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Messrs. H. Batty and C. E. Frost to be Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Sattara.

Mr. G. F. MacCartie to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft is allowed six months' extraordinary leave of absence, from the 29th instant.

Mr. J. Elphinston, C.S., to act as Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagherry from 29th April 1871.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. Mahadeorow Poonlik Dharam, the Subordinate Magistrate, second class, at Shirauli, the powers of a Mamlatdar, under Act V. of 1864.

Mr. E. Arley Jones, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Left Bank Survey, Sind. Mr. Jones to continue to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. P. Lely, Civil Service, to act as third class Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. D. B. Crawford, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Soobaya Permalaya to be Money Order Agent at Belgaum, vice Mr. Chintaman Ramjee Khanrey.

Mr. J. H. Grant, Acting First Assistant Collector, and Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Nassick, are appointed Commissioners of Revenue under section 44 of the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871, while in that collectorate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E., or until further orders :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Merriman, R.E, to act as Chief Engineer, third grade, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Under-Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch.

Captain J. LeMesurier, R.E., to act as Superintending Engineer, third grade, and Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Merriman, R.E., received charge of the office of Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the afternoon of the 21st April 1871.

Captain J. LeMesurier, R.E., received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind on the afternoon of the 11th April 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sholapoor, from Mr. Campbell, on the forenoon of the 21st January 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Reganath Venayek A. Dhairyavan has been appointed Drawing Master in the Poona Engineering College.

Mr. Dhairyavan assumed charge of the appointment on the 18th instant.

Mr. W. A. Russell, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, has been granted leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate.

Mr. E. M. Chatfield and Major T. Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Central Division, on the 15th instant, after office hours.

Mr. W. S. Eccles, Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College, has been granted leave of absence for one year, on medical certificate.

Messrs. H. P. Jacob and R. G. Oxenham respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of English Literature in the Deccan College on the 18th instant, before office hours.

Messrs. Y. N. Pathak and H. P. Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona High School on the 18th instant, before office hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M. A., Chaplain of Byculla, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The Reverend F. Sharpin, M.A., Chaplain of Surat, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Byculla, vice Mr. Reynell proceeding to England on medical certificate.

Mr. C. Pelle, Registrar of the Diocese, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks from the 27th instant. Mr. R. V. Hearn will perform the duties of Registrar during Mr. Pelle's absence.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Mathews, officiating Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed to officiate as Engineer Surveyor to the port from the 29th ultimo

Captain J. E. C. Pryce, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, is allowed six months' leave to Europe, on private affairs, from the date of departure in May next, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwar, 24th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Major Bruce, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., for 30 days, from the 23rd instant, on privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. T., Staff Assistant Surgeon Girand, M. D., appointed for general duty in this division, is directed to do duty with the 49th Regiment at Poona as a temporary measure.

Division Order No. 141 of the 8th instant, granting 50 days' privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel Mootmorency, Commandant General Depot, is cancelled.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 26th April, 1871.

The leave granted to Captain Page and Lieutenant Louis, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, in G. O. C. No. 146 of 25th February last, will commence from date of departure.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 164 of the 8th ultimo, Captain Cuthbert is appointed Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 5th March 1871, and to officiate as aide-de-camp, in addition to his own duties.

With reference to G. O. C. No 273 of the 13th instant, Colonel H. E. Jacob, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commandant at Asseerghur during the absence of Colonel Boyd, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Bombay Infantry.—Colonel H. Stanley, from 23rd April to 8th May 1871, on private affairs, in extension.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. W. Campbell, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Colonel A. B. Hankey, to Bombay, from date of departure, to date of embarkation, on preparatory leave.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Johnstone, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	"
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 75 to 80 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Royal Adelaide	Jeffrey	Liverpool, Nov. 26.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Redfin	Coast and Gon.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship White Jacket, Johnson, to Hull.

Ship Omar Pasha, De Costa, to Calcutta via Malabar Coast.

Steamer Cartago Nova, Reed, to Liverpool.

Brig Melacel Bahar, Nacoda, to Akyab.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 24 Corings ..... Bogaert ..... Boston, Dec. 17.
25 Vixen (s) .... London.
Mooltan (s) .... Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 21 Mooltan (s) .....Habot.....Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

April 21 Mooltan (s) .....Habot..... Calcutta.
Oriental (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH APRIL.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 4 packages yellow glazed and coloured paper, N N Nuthooss ; 11 cases lithographic stones, J Neuberg ; 40 cases yellow metal, C Madeley & Co ; 150 barrels iron nails R B Hobbs ; 30 cases confectionery, T Surafally ; 3,800 plates spelter, C Mandeley & Co ; 20 casks disinfecting powder, H Allibhoy ; 12 bales paper, A Furzoolubhoy.

City of Seringapatam, 11 casks brasswaer, N and B Wadia & Co ; 11 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

H A Brightman, 8 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Khimjee Odowjee, 25 barrels glassware, Pelly & Co.

Wennington, 25 barrels and 1 case glassware, Pelly & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

A J De la Granier, 50 cases claret, Blackwell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Challenge (s), 100 bales cotton, D Mathooradass ; 23 bales cotton, C Mawjee ; 1 bale cotton, G F Pim & Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Nowrojee ; 103 bales cotton, C Purbut.

Baron Macaulay, 230 bales cotton, J Cursonrain ; 102 bales cotton, V Thakersee ; 30 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co ; 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touch & Co.

Romania, 50 bales wool, B Canjee ; 250 bales cotton, M Thakersey & Co.

Gatineau, 37 bales cotton, B Girdhur ; 50 bales cotton, D Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co ; 60 bales cotton, H Capoorchund.

Asseriene, 28 bales cotton, S Lilladhur ; 56 bales cotton, G Jawarchund ; 40 bales cotton, G Segane.

Euxine, 20 tons bone, Edward Bates & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Macedon, 250 bales cotton, J Yurria.

Golconda (s), 50 bales wool, R Vussonjee.

Lorne (s), 100 bales cotton, C Purbut & Co ; 73 bales cotton, Young & Co ; 45 bales cotton, Young & Co.

Trent (s), 500 bundles myrabolam, A Pestonjee ; 33 bales wool, J Hormusjee & Co ; 81 bales wool, C Gangjee ; 750 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 10 bales wool, Govidjee ; 50 bales wool, D Herjee ; 95 bales wool, H Vussonjee ; 50 bales wool, P Gungajul ; 90 bales wool, J Pursotum ; 32 bales cotton, M Cargee & Co.

Helen Scott, 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co ; 52 bales cotton, Owen and Okell.

Kirkwood, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Jeypore, 59 bales cotton, S Pestonjee ; 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Robert Ker, 84 bales cotton, N Mooljee.

Tennyson, 500 bundles galls, V Ebram ; 250 bales cotton, V Trobhwandass.

Seaforth, 200 bales cotton, M Esmail.

Antrim, 200 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass ; 50 bales cotton, D Lalidass.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 20 bags cubebs, H Peerbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co ; 14 packages jamul gota, K Nansee ; 8 cases peacock feather and 17 bales hides, G H Nanjee ; 26 cases badian, K Nanjee.

Barham, 541 packages dye vomica, and 74 packages turmeric, L Narain & Co.

Golconda (s), 9 bales hide and 1 bale skins, C Nanjee ; 1 bundle silk, H E H Habibs ; 29 bundles silk, H E H Habibs

Hydrabad, 400 bales cotton, Pianqre, Vinay & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 500 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Hydrabad, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Barings, 330 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 100 bales cotton, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis (s), 40 bales cotton, A C Gumpert & Co ; 250 bales cotton G Sigg & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Magdala (s), 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 50 bags pepper, A C Gumpert & Co ; 1 bundle shawls, H Z. Abadan.

FOR HONGKONG.

New Margaret, 1 bale cotton, C Fourmchund.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIS—April 13th, at Delhi, the wife of W. Irvin Davis, Police Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

DALMAHOY—April 19th at Ajmere, Anna Constance, younger daughter of Captain P. C. Dalmahoy, aged 7 months and 2 days

MORGAN—April 21st, at Lucknow, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Morgan, aged 29 years 9 months and 9 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

THE second investment of Paris, in grim earnest, has just commenced, and the National Government have adopted for the reduction of the city a plan which, considering that they must have held all the railway lines since they were a Government, ought to have been enforced from the earliest moment. All food supplies carried by railway are to be stopped, and this implies a similar process on the ordinary roads. No more effectual auxiliary method could be devised for bringing the Parisians once more to a calm and less unreasonable frame of mind. The only way in which famine can be averted is by sorties, and as the Parisians cannot live in the open, even on the south and west, still less can they break through the German lines on the north and east, if a rigorous blockade is maintained, and such a blockade must be practicable, the Red element will have to surrender at discretion at no distant date. And, coincidently with the blockade, military operations have been resumed. Of course it is possible to storm any conceivable fortification, but we have little faith in the ability of the National troops to carry the enceinte of Paris by assault. They may drive the Parisians, now strongly posted on the right bank of one of the loops of the Seine, out of their lines and into the bastioned clipse; they may bully the garrisons out of the southern forts. If the defenders stand as well as we expect, the enceinte must be breached and stormed before the capital can be subdued. Even when the walls have been passed there will still be the barricades and public buildings, and, unless much reduced in spirit, the violent men now in the ascendant will defend their internal positions inch by inch. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that famine or even scarcity will raise up enemies within, create a counter revolutionary party, and thus weaken the defence. The news which arrived yesterday is the most important which we have had for weeks. May it prove to be the beginning of the end.

THE abandonment of the Lucifer Match tax by Mr. Robert Lowe completes the "irony of the situation." He will not again look up to Sir Richard Temple as the model inventor of new imposts, or risk another "loco-foco" riot within and without the House of Commons. The incident shows that it is not so easy to obtain sanction for taxes of phantasy in England as it is in India. Mr. Lowe's lucifer-tax was just as absurd as His Excellency's feast-tax; but being men of sense, each promptly withdrew before strong and reasonable opposition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bombay Government have now to find a substitute, and we shall see which will win the palm of invention. The telegraph will soon say what tax Mr. Lowe brought forth last night. Our Government intends to try a graduated marriage-tax—a very difficult problem to work out. We should like to know whether the marriages of Europeans are to be included, and whether the law and usage of England will sanction any extension of such a tax to them. If the bill includes Europeans it will be most objectionable, and we draw attention to the possibility thus early, in order that our European brethren may not be taken by surprise. There is no analogy whatever between a native and an European marriage, and we do not suppose it will be held that it is desirable by a tax of this sort either to obstruct the marriages of Europeans or induce them to spend less on the wedding breakfast. Besides there would be an indiguity inflicted on the European, when he enters on married life, by making him pay a fine to the State, simply because it may be held politic to tax the ostentatious displays of the natives. The theory of equality rests upon the nakedest fiction. If there were any real equality we should not be here to discuss or impose taxes on marriage or taxes of any kind. We trust there is no intention on the part of Government to insult their fellow-countrymen by including European marriages within the operation of the contemplated bill.

THE administration report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1870 has been issued with commendable promptitude very soon after the close of the year to which it refers. The subjects of Finance, Engineering, and Public health are each fully treated. The Bench of Justices held twenty meetings during the year, and many of the subjects discussed and disposed of were of more than ordinary interest.

The ordinary income of the year was Rs. 21,10,903, and the extraordinary receipts Rs. 6,66,563. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 20,04,709, and the extraordinary expenditure Rs. 5,93,656; the expenditure on account of water supply was Rs. 4,47,610. Adding the water rate, balance on general account, refund, and loan account to the income, the total amount at the disposal of the Justices was Rs. 36,09,305, and the total expenditure Rs. 30,45,976, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,63,328.

Under the head of expenditure we find Rs. 7,25,403 for roads, and Rs. 3,44,922 for conservancy. The order of expenditure under these heads is reversed in Bombay, conservancy costing twice as much as roads. The expenditure for police was Rs. 2,78,530. A pauper hospital is maintained at a cost of Rs. 31,236, and a Lock Hospital at Rs. 15,605. The municipality are in possession of their own conservancy railway, the working and maintenance of which was Rs. 29,335 during the year. This railway has been extended to the salt lake, the site of the municipal farm, and the extension cost Rs. 1,935. A permanent sewage pumping station, with two engines, has been worked at a cost of Rs. 33,347, and a third engine has been ordered from England. Public necessaries and water latrines have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,639. A full water supply has been secured from the Hooghly, the water is raised by engine power, and the cost of establishments and working the engines was Rs. 92,296. The cost of collecting the water rate was only Rs. 7,058. The auditors' fees were Rs. 3,000.

Under the head of income we notice the yield of the house rate at 9 per cent., Rs. 10,36,459; the lighting rate, Rs. 2,14,040; the police rate, Rs. 2,71,823; the license tax, Rs. 2,42,476; the wheel tax, Rs. 1,48,848; rent of Town Hall, Rs.15,757; rent of public necessaries, Rs. 22,371.

Calcutta now boasts of 2,711 street gas lamps, and 621 oil lamps. The quality of the gas is said to be defective occasionally in illuminating power, and "the ammoniacal impurity so impedes the passage of gas by corroding and clogging up the interior of brass pipes, that only a limited portion of gas finds access to the burning orifices, whilst the burners themselves in general use in Calcutta are so very inferior in quality that they not unfrequently cause a loss of from 45 to 50 per cent. of the obtainable light from a given quantity of gas." The Justices are now making a row about the matter with the Oriental Gas Company, and are backed up by an able paper by Dr. Palmer, the chemical analyst to the Municipality. Dr. Lyon should look to this matter. The frequency with which the Bombay Bench of Justices appoint him their Honorary Chemical Analyst is too much of a joke. We notice that Dr. Lyon has just been nominated member of a special committee (Honorary Chemical Analyst) to consider the subject of by-laws for The "Pioneer" [illegible] the "adulteration of the storage of combustible, inflammable, and dangerous substances. Of course it is intended to use Dr. Lyon's special knowledge as a chemist for a public purpose.

We come again to the drainage of Calcutta. In a recent issue we had something to say on this subject in connection with the views of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, and would only now remark that Dr. Baird Smith seems to be in disfavour both with the chairman of the Calcutta Bench of Justices and the health officer. This comes from an interference with the details of a system of night soil removal and disposal of which the doctor was guilty a couple of years ago. Had Dr. Smith confined himself to sanitary principles, and avoided going into minutes, he would have beaten down the advocates of night soil sewerage in the most complete manner. As it is, his removal and utilization scheme, involving as it did the reclamation of the great salt lake, has found some support from the municipality, although for the present they are going quite another way about it than that recommended by the Bengal Sanitary Commissioner.

The Calcutta administration report tells us that "the outfall works for the whole town have been completed," but whether Mr. Clark's underground drainage scheme is to be extended to the whole native part of the town, or some other more economical arrangement adopted, still remains undecided. Hesitation and doubt in a question such as that of a system of sewerage must surely mean defeat. After expending upwards of half a million sterling on a partial drainage system, and extolling the high sanitary advantages of the system at every opportunity, any alteration in the system for the native part of the town of Calcutta can never be made on "economical" grounds. A system of drainage or sewerage is pre-eminently a question of public health, and it would never do this time of day to adopt a system which will not give security to public health. If, as Mr. Hogg asserts, the results already attained in constructing the partial drainage works that have been executed "fully justify the expenditure incurred," the native town must be sewered on a similar plan. But Mr. Hogg should prove that the happy results to which he points are indeed due to the efficiency of the drainage system. It devolves upon him to prove that the sickness and mortality during the past year have been greater in the unsewered than in the sewered part of the town. And even then he should be able to show that an ordinary drainage system for the native town, a system not calculated to drain off storm waters and night soil in underground sewers, would not be quite as efficient for the preservation of public health as the system of Mr. Clark. The reply to these questions should certainly be given by the men who now demand the extra half million to sewer the native town. The part of the sewerage system which has already been executed has not been sufficiently tested for the purpose of forming an opinion on the experiment itself. It is only special pleading to point at once to the sanitary advantages of a system which becomes notoriously less efficient with age, and which must become most certainly so in a tropical city built on a low level site. The lower the site of an Eastern city is, the less is it adapted for night soil sewerage. This is Dr. Baird Smith's strongest point, as it was also the stout contention of Drs. Mouatt and Cornish. Every step of the further enquiry into the sanitary efficiency of the Calcutta sewerage system as a night soil conservancy system, is beset with difficulty to the friends of night soil sewerage. The present partial Calcutta experiment proves nothing and can prove nothing to induce the Government of India to sanction a vast further expenditure by public loan. Already we believe that violence had been done to the present and future residents of Calcutta, and until such time as the sanitary authorities in India can give their unsolicited and conscientious sanction to night soil sewerage in a low-lying populous Indian city, the best thing the Calcutta Bench of Justices can do is to demand a little breathing time to consider their verdict. It is only yesterday, as it were, that the drainage of Indian cities has come to be publicly discussed in this country. Let the advocates of night soil sewerage bring forward all the facts they can to support their cause in the assurance that they will be heard, for they must be heard in a matter of such vital interest to public health, but let them not assume that to be fact which is not only not capable of being sustained by practical proof, but is opposed to the teachings of experience and the well known laws of hygiene. Both parties—the advocate and opponents of night soil sewerage—are on their trial in this country, and because vital interests are at stake, the enquiry should be both fairly and cautiously made. We do not look for the best evidence of the success of any sewerage system from men who made up their minds twelve years ago that because night soil sewerage was in favor in England in that day, that therefore it must be the best system for Indian cities. If the proposers of the Calcutta sewerage system had been men of the greatest sanitary intelligence in their day, they could not have known very much that is now known about systems of sewerage and conservancy. And if they are now asked to advance with the spirit of the age and to follow the scientific and practical enquiry into drainage they will not complain that too much is demanded of them. If they want public money for the purpose of improving public health, they must not only show that public health will be improved by their system of sewerage, but that it will be better preserved by this system than by any other.

WE understand that Mr. Raymond West has been appointed to act for the Hon. Justice Lloyd, who goes home on furlough. This appointment is one that will decidedly strengthen the High Court of Bombay.

THE station staff appointment at Malligaum is in future to be fourth class.

CAPTAIN J. E. C. PRYCE, Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay, has obtained six months' leave.

THE HON. MR. RAVENSCROFT has received six months' extraordinary leave of absence from the 29th instant.

DURING Colonel Fife's absence to Europe on furlough, Lieut.-Colonel Merriman, R.E., will act as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Captain J. LeMesurier, R.E., as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

THE Political Agent of Kattywar notifies, that with a view to relieve the Political Assistants in charge of districts, the Extra Assistants have been authorized to exercise powers granted by sections 140, 150, and 154 to 159 of the Kattywar Local Procedure Code.

H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, accompanied by Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary, Major Moore, Interpreter, and Captain FitzGeorge, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Agra safely on the evening of Saturday last. They were expected to remain till Thursday evening.

THE Government of India is reported to have sanctioned a house rent allowance of Rs. 300 a month in addition to a deputation allowance of an equal amount to Dr. Hallen, President of the Cattle Plague Commission, during the time he will be further employed on that special duty.

THE following circular has been issued by Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, Kattywar, to all officers of the Agency :—"There being apparently a misconception as to the forms of procedure relative to the trial of political criminal cases, it is to be understood that section 19, chap. III., of Kattywar Local Procedure Code, should invariably be followed."

THE "Indian Daily News" repeats, as if it endorsed, the statement of its local contemporary the "Examiner," that the Government of India has suggested to the Home Government the propriety of appointing Mr. F. S. Chapman, of the Bombay Civil Service, to the special duty of revising the salaries of the Covenanted Civil Servants in India.

GENERAL NORMAN arrived in Rangoon on the 19th, and proceeded to Thayetmyo on the Friday following. It is his intention to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the province from a military point of view. The "Pioneer" [illegible] the "adulteration of the province from a military point of view" is about as bad as it could be. Its only strength is its neighbours' weakness.

IN regard to the loss of the ship Isabella Brown on the Saugor Sand in the Hooghly, we are now informed that she was driven on the Sand during a squall, while under a pilot's charge, on Sunday, the 16th April. All the hands were saved, but they lost everything except the clothes they had on when they took to the boats. The "Englishman" makes an appeal on behalf of these unfortunate men.

THE iron girder bridge in the Mohun Pass, with a due sense of its obligation to its constructors, the P.W.D., is, says the "Pioneer," threatening to collapse. The soul of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, at Deyrah Dhoon, is grievously troubled on its account, and an experienced officer is about to be deputed to look at and—report on it. The report will then be speedily acted on, or it will not.

A REFERENCE having lately been made to the Government of India by the Officiating Controller-General, as to what salary he would be entitled to during the time he is to officiate for Mr. Harrison, the permanent incumbent, the Supreme Government is said to have decided that he will be entitled to deputation allowance of Rs. 700 a month, in addition to the pay of his substantive appointment as Accountant-General of Bengal.

ROBBERIES from railway trains when in motion are, it is notorious, becoming very frequent. The "Pioneer" suggests to the authorities that they might advantageously secure the fastening of the loads *underneath* instead of *above* the truck. If the fastenings were in the centre of the carriage *underneath*, it would be almost impossible for any native, however agile or wily, to undo them. The present arrangement merely piques felonious ingenuity.

CAPTAIN PIERPOINT, commander of the India General Steam Navigation Company's vessel Narraingunge, has been drowned at Rangoon. It appears he was taking on board an engineer who was at the time somewhat the worse for liquor. Just as the boat was coming alongside, the drunken man managed to upset it, and both he and the captain fell into the river. The engineer was saved, but Captain Pierpoint sank and has never been seen again.

THE "Delhi Gazette" learns "from a reliable source that it is very probable Mr. Court, the Commissioner, whose leave for a few months will cause all the high official changes mentioned by us the other day, will not return to India. In that case, the changes, otherwise considered extraordinary, become intelligible. They were extraordinary when made for six months, but they would have appeared still more so had it been known that Mr. Court's leave will be for three and not for six months. Such is the fact, we believe."

A CRUEL and unprovoked murder has been committed at Rajahmundry in the Madras presidency on a young girl simply because she refused to be unfaithful to her husband. The man who

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

A DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF THE COMMUNE.

(Pall Mall Gazette's Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 3.

IT was clear from the concentration of troops accomplished by the Commune yesterday evening that an effort would be made this morning to drive the National Assembly from Versailles and exterminate that nest of vipers. The battalions ordered for this duty marched steadily and with a certain degree of pride to the points assigned to them. They had often demanded to be allowed to make a sortie in force, and their wish was about to be gratified. Before night fell General Flourens was able to review a strong body of men on the Champs de Mars, and General Duval, who was recently a prompter at a small theatre, inspected another force on the Boulevard Clichy. It having been reported to General Bergeret that the army of Versailles had retreated from the Pont de Neuilly, that astute commander immediately ordered the occupation of that position, which was accordingly taken possession of about midnight. The insurgent troops, in fact, were allowed to ascend the straight road which runs up to the demi-lune of Courbevoie, directly under the guns of Mont Valérien and only a mile from that fort. A broad straight avenue runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the demi-lune of Courbevoie, where stood a statue of Napoleon, and at a right angle to the extremity of the line stands the Mont Valerien. The insurgents, on quitting the enceinte at the Porte Maillot, only exposed their flank once to the guns of the fort (while crossing the bridge of Neuilly), until they reached the demi-lune, being under the shelter of houses; and they were allowed to pass the bridge without being molested. As soon as dawn broke this morning General Bergeret, at the head of some 30,000 men and two batteries of seven, commenced his march, and his troops, after rather a hard night of it, stepped out to the cry of "Vive la Commune! Versailles!" They were first opposed by a small body of skirmishers, which was soon driven in, and this success heightened their martial ardour. General Bergeret advanced boldly over the open ground under the guns of Mont Valerien, for the garrison had been tampered with and made safe. Suddenly, however, the advanced guard, consisting of about 4,000 men, was assailed by the fort, which had not deserted its colours, and the insurgents, thrown into confusion, were severely mauled before they could effect their retreat. Had mitrailleurs been brought to play upon this force not a man would have escaped, but the fort merely treated it to six or eight shells a minute, and fired with extreme reserve, as an eyewitness has it. The slaughter, however, was considerable, and struck the civic troops, who were ill-prepared for such a reception, with a panic. Several hundred men fled, the horses of General Bergeret's carriage were killed, and a cantiniere was shot dead in the front rank. Flourens, who was at the head of his Tirailleurs of Belleville, is reported to have had his arm carried off. From a distant balcony, I witnessed the efforts of sundry chiefs to rally the broken corps, which fled down the hill in the direction of the river, and a little after seven the columns were reformed, and an attempt was made to pass the exposed demi-lune. The fire, however, was too hot for the men to pass through such a furnace—some battalions, I believe, got across, and were surrounded at Nanterre, but the bulk of the force refused, and about an hour later several regiments disbanded, evidently having had enough fighting. It was thus that the attack by Nanterre had failed, owing to the treacherous conduct of Mont Valérien, which perhaps saved its constructor who was represented this morning as being so frightened of the Parisians that he had betaken himself to a cellar. The fugitives re-entered Paris in great disorder. Many of the wine shops anticipating a *débandade* had closed their doors, being fearful that the disheartened soldiers would offer bons of the Commune for their liquor. How these gentlemen fared I am unable to say, for after witnessing the disaster and the ineffectual attempts to repair it, I went home to breakfast and then started to see the fighting at Meudon, where it was said the insurgent arms were making rapid progress. The battalions destined to operate in that direction managed last night to mount some guns at the forts of Issy and Vanves, and a little in advance of the place named work. The first attempts of the National Guard to advance by way of the viaduct were frustrated by the Versailles troops, who met them with a heavy fire from the terrace of Meudon, and the Prussian works were turned to account. In consequence of the wooded and undulating nature of the ground, it was difficult to follow the movements of the National Guards, but it was evident from the fire kept up that they had not carried the heights of Meudon at 4 P.M., and the news on the Boulevards this evening is, that the movement has been suspended in consequence of the failure of the right attack. It is certain that numbers of insurgents are straggling home from all sides; the omnibuses on the Boulevards contain many heroes greatly fatigued and slumbering on their laurels. The Commune, said to be discouraged at this want of success, will probably guillotine General Bergeret. Some of the private soldiers are in a state of great exasperation; they naturally declare that they have been sold and delivered over to the enemy by traitors. Repulsive looking individuals in uniform talk of burning the wealthy portions of Paris, and cry death to the rich. But the rich have let them fight their own battle, and no attempt was made to take advantage of their grand sortie to disturb either the Place Vendôme or the Hôtel de Ville. The wealthy people of Paris have maintained a strict neutrality.

Concerning the affair of yesterday the radical journals employ the most indignant language. The *Cri du peuple*, in an article entitled "The Attack of the Chouans," says that the abominable enterprise of the monarchical reaction created in Paris a unanimous movement of reprobation. An atrocious act, adds the writer, marked the triumph of the bandits of Pietri. Eight National Guards made prisoners were massacred with a horrible refinement of cruelty. One was attached to a horse's tail. Another was disemboweled, and the rest, after being cruelly treated, were shot. The *Vengeur* publishes the following:—

"A girl's school leaving the church of Neuilly was literally lashed by the grape of the soldiers of Thiers and Favre." The *Mot d'Ordre* adds to the statement that the army of Versailles fought under the white flag, that every soldier of Charette wore on his breast a "heart of Christ," with this inscription, "Stop, the heart of Christ is there."

The Parisians have taken it into their heads to shoot not only the gendarmes and sergents de ville whom they capture, but also the linesmen, on the ground that they are deserters. Strange to say, they are more lenient with their bitter enemies the Chouans.

A good many women have joined the insurrectionary movement and parade the streets with a red flag. Their object is to excite the ardour of the male population, which is in want of a stimulant.

CONDITION OF PARIS—MORE FIGHTING.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF "THE TIMES.")

PARIS, April 6, 11 A.M.

The decree which threatens with imprisonment and summary judgment persons convicted of complicity with the Versailles Government has produced a sinister impression here.

The Jacobin party is triumphant in the Commune. All kinds of excesses are apprehended.

At night there are strong patrols traversing the Boulevards, crying "Vive la Commune!"

Last night an appeal to arms, signed by the Central Committee, was posted up. This document is not reproduced in the *Journal Officiel* of this morning. Another placard announced that the Executive Commission had recalled the troops into Paris in order to reorganize them.

There is a great talk about conciliation, but there appear to be great difficulties raised by the attitude of the Commune and the tone of its organs in the Press.

7-30 P.M.

The military situation is much what it was yesterday. The Communist troops show no signs of rallying sufficiently from their utter defeat at all points to reassume the offensive, and the Versailles troops do not appear eager to follow up their advantage.

The political situation is rapidly becoming graver and more complicated. The *Journal Officiel* threatens, in return for the execution of Communist prisoners, reprisals which may lead to another Reign of Terror. Arrests are hourly on the increase, the slightest suspicion making the innocent suspects. The property and personal liberty of ecclesiastics are utterly insecure, and even laymen are beginning to conceal, or, so far as they can, send away their effects. Last night there was great uneasiness on the Boulevards in consequence of the demeanour of some of the troops. The most discouraging feature of the affair is that there seems no way open to conciliation. The extreme Communists, the party in power, insist upon claiming for Paris a control over the Provinces which they will never concede. The comparatively moderate party, consisting of the ex-Maires and ex-Adjoints, have put forward a programme of conciliation, of which the cardinal points are the maintenance of the Republic, the municipal self-government of Paris, its right to regulate its Finances and Public Instruction, and its protection by the National Guard.

The Commune has just issued a proclamation disavowing all desire to dominate France and declaring that all it wants is a Republic, Democratic and Social. Postal communication is still interrupted.

VERSAILLES, April 6, Afternoon.

Though the Insurgents have received a severe check in their march on Versailles, the position of affairs is extremely grave. The first successes of the Government have not been attended with the results that had been hoped for. Every hour makes it more painfully manifest that the insurgents should have been confronted in Paris and never allowed to get all the gates of the City and all the resources within it under their control. Paris is again in the state in which it was during the four months of the Prussian occupation of this part of France, except that the party attacking from the outside have possession of Mont Valérien. The Forts of Bicêtre and Montrouge, Issy, and Vanves, with their redoubts, are all in the hands of the insurgents. They remounted the batteries of the last three with seven, fourteen, and 24-pounders. But they are now supplying us and placing in position large marine guns of immensely long range. They have an abundance of ammunition, the whole of the *materiel* stored at Vincennes being in their hands. They seized from the omnibuses and private carriages all the horses they require to draw guns and ammunition. Unquestionably for artillery warfare their position is enough stronger than that of the Government. On the right bank of the Seine they are kept off by Valerien, but I hear the whole of the approaches from Montrouge and Vaugirard, up to Issy, between the heights and the river side, are in their hands. They occupy the houses along the valley by the Vaugirard road and the Isle St. Germain and Billancourt. In those houses, in trenches out through the fields running down to the Seine, and in the wood between the road and Fort Issy they conceal themselves, and keep up a Chassepot fire on the soldiers, who fill the houses and shrubberies near Les Moulineaux, Bas Meudon, Bellevue, and Sèvres. Early yesterday about 800 of them approached from the neighbourhood between Paris and Sèvres and attempted to seize the bridge, but the artillery at Sèvres opposed this movement with the fire of two mitrailleuses, and the insurgents retreated. Later in the day they attempted to construct intrenchments at Billancourt, but they were met with an infantry fire from Bas Meudon and Bellevue, and were obliged to desist from the attempt. After that an artillery battle was carried on till dark, and along from Bas Meudon to the other extremity of the Vaugirard road there was an almost incessant practice of sharpshooting with Chassepôts. I witnessed the affair from the terrace at Bellevue, and subsequently from the height in front of the Chateau of Meudon. The troops of the Government having driven the insurgents out of Chatillon and Clamart on Tuesday proceeded to occupy both, as well as the village and Chateau of Meudon with strong forces. It was found that the formidable works constructed at Chatillon by the Prussians were not available for immediate use, in consequence of the trenches and fosses being filled with water. Two batteries have therefore been placed in the redoubt known as the Tour aux Anglais. One is of 24 and the other of 12 guns. At Clamart two other batteries have been placed at the Windmill. They are of about the same elevation as the batteries at Issy. At Meudon the batteries are at the extremity of the great avenue leading from Bellevue to the Chateau between the batteries. At all these three points and the batteries in Issy and Vanves the fight has been carried on for the last 24 hours. Yesterday Issy and Vanves each fired about every half minute from 1 in the afternoon till 5. The fire of the Government batteries was not nearly so rapid, but it was much more precise. Some of the shells from the Forts fell right into the batteries at Clamart and Meudon, but those were the exception. The greater number exploded either considerably short or much too far. Whenever the batteries at Meudon fired, which was not more than once in half an hour, there was a vigorous reply from Issy, aimed at the Chateau; but I did not see a single shell hit the building. Whizzing over the Grande Avenue, they kept on directly over the Château, and fell in the grounds behind. This was the rule, but one came down and exploded in the centre of the Avenue at about a hundred yards northward of the building; one exploded on the slope of the Avenue above Bas Meudon, and a few fell in the neighbouring gardens. The Meudon and Clamart batteries made excellent firing. Some shells were devoted to clearing the wood leading up to Issy from the Vaugirard road. After each shell thrown in there, for about half an hour, I saw National Guards spring up, take to their heels, and make for the barracks in the Fort. A shell was thrown on the crest of the hill outside the Fort just as two cavalry men were riding up. One was blown to pieces, and his horse with him. By a heap of stones outside the Fort, I could see the dead body of a National Guard. Immediately after each discharge of a gun from the Government batteries, the Nationals emerged from houses and trenches, fired a reply volley and then instantly retired to their hiding-places to load again. The riflemen of the Line replied to those volleys, and for three hours there was a frightful roar of cannon with shrill screaming of chassepôt balls, which flew about in every direction. One shell dropped upon the small terrace at Bellevue among several Deputies wearing their insignia, who were there to see the fight and encourage the troops. Whatever the shelling during the war left standing in that beautiful neighbourhood is likely to be totally destroyed in a few days. A portion of the barracks at Issy were set on fire about 5 o'clock by a shell from Clamart. The conflagration added to the horror of the scene around Issy, Clamart, Chatillon, and Meudon, while a glorious setting sun was shining on Paris itself. To-day the insurgents are establishing themselves further round by the south-east of Paris. They are encamped at Choisy-le-Roi with the object of cutting off communication between Versailles and the south of France. They meet the large marine guns which the Insurgents have taken out of the arsenals, and which during the war with Prussia were mounted on the ramparts, the Government is placing on the batteries at Châtillon heavy marine guns brought up from Brest and other ports. Marshal Mac-Mahon will be immediately gazetted to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Active Army. General Vinoy will be appointed to the command of the Army of Reserve, and be named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

Communication with Paris has been completely cut off. Men presenting themselves at the gates are seized and forced to serve with the Insurgents.

Another great advance from Paris is expected, with women and children of the Friends of Order marching in front.

The following despatch was addressed by M. Thiers on Wednesday night to all the Prefects of Departments:—

"Another and an important success has just been obtained for the re-establishment of order; it is the fall of the Commune at Marseilles. General Espivent entered Marseilles, occupying the railway station and various points of the town. There remained the Prefecture, a square building, which formed a kind of citadel. The sailors landed from the ironclad frigate stationed off Marseilles made their way, with boarding axes in hand, into the Prefecture, took 500 prisoners, and put an end to the reign of the parodists of the Paris Commune. A great number of persons implicated have been arrested and will be dealt with according to law. Thus all the great towns have now rallied round the Government which has been freely elected by the country. At Limoges there has been some agitation not of a dangerous character, but the Communists of that town, desirous of emulating the Communists of Paris, assassinated the colonel of the regiment of Cuirassiers quartered on the Department. Repression will speedily follow this cowardly assassination. Before Paris we have succeeded in obtaining command over all the plateau of Chatillon. A fine, producing little effect, is maintained between the Redoubt of Chatillon, captured by the defenders of order, and the Forts of Issy and Vanves. The Government, anxious to spare the blood of the army, has been unwilling to order an attack upon the Forts, the fate of which is connected with that of Paris, and which will fall with the great capital when the proper moment arrives. The insurgents, who can no longer claim to be conquerors are in consternation. They are proscribing each other, and presently, abandoned by the people of Paris, they will meet the fate which they have deserved. Such are the facts of yesterday and to-day, recounted with the exactness which the Government is resolved never to shrink from."

THE CHURCHES PILLAGED.

(Daily Telegraph's Correspondent)

PARIS, Thursday (Noon, Apr 6.)

THE Reign of Terror is being inaugurated in earnest. The Commune decrees that everybody accused of complicity with the Versailles Government shall be imprisoned. A jury *d'accusation* will be empanelled within twenty-four, and an investigation will take place within forty-eight hours. Should the verdict be unfavourable, the prisoners will be retained, and kept as hostages—three hostages, selected by lot, to be immediately executed for every prisoner of war or partisan of the Commune executed. Versailles prisoners will be taken before a jury *d'accusation*, which will decide whether they shall be liberated or retained as hostages.

The men who arrested the Archbishop of Paris threatened him with pistols in their hands. During the night his residence was pillaged. The property contained in it, both private and public, church ornaments and plate, were thrown into carts pêle-mêle. The pillage lasted till six a.m. Monseigneur de Sura, the apostolical prothonotary, was arrested yesterday. At the same time the Cure of the Madeleine was captured. The door of the presbytery of the Church de l'Assomption was broken open by the butt-end of rifles. Everybody in the house was arrested, and the pillage began. This was at two o'clock in the morning. When he heard the door broken open, the Curé immediately got up, and, having hastily dressed himself in plain clothes, rushed across the garden to the back of the house, behind the Church. With his servant he then attempted to scale the garden wall. It was a moonlight night, and everything could be seen with distinctness; the Curé was thus recognised by the National Guards, pursued, and taken. The Cures of St. Augustin and St. Philippe, the superior of the Dominican establishment in the Rue Jean de Beauvais, and the director of the Jesuit School have also been arrested. Several religious orders have been pillaged.

Le Vengeur states that the police at Neuilly took the prisoners, tied them back to back, and then shot them.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

THE University Boat Race on Saturday (April 1) diverted public attention for the day from home politics or continental complications. It was expected that the race would have to be rowed about 9 A.M., and owing to this circumstance, no doubt, the number of spectators was by no means up to the average of the last few years, but still the scene was very different from that which used to be witnessed on these occasions six or seven years ago. The throng of people had increased tenfold, and instead of the fleet of steamers taking up their positions in all sorts of places, totally careless whether they washed the crews, so long as they secured a good view and start, there were but three, and those decent and orderly—one for the umpire and his company of old university oars, and two others for the old rowing men of the two universities, and the members of the press. The result of the race was predicted with more than ordinary confidence by most connoisseurs of rowing. The general opinion was that, although Oxford possessed greater strength, Cambridge was better trained, moved together in far more perfect form, and was superior in staying power. Accordingly the odds in favour of the latter rose gradually till they reached 2 to 1, and this preliminary judgment was confirmed, though only just confirmed, by the result. Shortly before ten o'clock the crews went down to the boat-houses. Oxford, with their usual fortune, won the toss, and chose the Fulham shore. A few minutes after ten the start was effected, Cambridge soon attaining a palpable lead, which at Hammersmith had increased to a length and a half or two lengths clear. Off Chiswick, Oxford were quickening and rowing a faster stroke than Cambridge, but they were about three clear lengths behind, and the race looked a runaway. Below the Bull's Head there was one of the best pieces of rowing on both sides that has ever been seen in a University race. Cambridge, rowing faultlessly in time, and with a long lead. Oxford, who had rowed in fair time to Hammersmith, were getting rather wild under the high-pressure stroke and the exhaustion of a losing race. The Cambridge crew seemed tiring, but Goldie nursed his men with great judgment and Lesley (the Oxford stroke) had himself out for one of the finest pieces of individual oarsman-ship ever seen. From 40 he worked to 42—43—and at the last 44 a minute for about five minutes; a spurt that would have been creditable for the last hundred yards of a race, was kept up unflinchingly, and even increased as matters grew more and more desperate. There must have been two lengths or more clear between the boats at Barnes Bridge; at the White Hart Lesley had crept up half a length on the outside, at the lower end of the Brewery he was scarcely a length behind, and still gaining. Goldie also was calling on his men, and for the first time during the whole of their rowing at Putney Cambridge oars under the high pressure were slightly out of time. At the Ship there was less than half a length between the boats, and Lesley, coming with a last rush, pushed his bows up till they slightly overlapped Goldie's stern as they shot the flag in 23 m. 9½ s., thus enable the shareholders to obtain the full advantage of the cash reserved to meet it. After due consideration, Government replied regretting their inability to comply with this request.

I entertain no doubt that a very large portion of these balances will never be claimed at all. The amount had been gradually accumulating for 28 years previous to the date of liquidation, and I trust to be able very shortly, with the sanction of the shareholders' committee, to submit a proposal to the shareholders, which, if agreed to, will at least secure to them the greater part of this sum.

In April last Mr. Forman, who had acted on the committee appointed by the shareholders from the beginning of the liquidation, resigned previous to his departure for England. The remaining members, Mr. Liddersdale and Mr. Tapidass Varjdass, elected Dr. Dallas, who kindly consented to act, and I now tender to these gentlemen my best thanks for the assistance and advice they have always readily afforded me, in bringing the affairs of the liquidation thus near a conclusion.

A Statement of Liabilities and Assets, as at this date, is annexed.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay in Liquidation, 31st March 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION, AT 31ST MARCH 1871.

	LIABILITIES.	Amount paid since 1st February 1870.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1871.
1.	Bank post bills and notes in circulation ... ... Rs.	1,189	91,101
2.	Unclaimed deposits	9,465	89,956
3.	Unclaimed dividends and interest	.....	35,429
4.	First distribution account	35,399	15,500
5.	Second dit o	4,89,576	3,025
		5,35,570	2,55,961
	ASSETS.	Amount received since 1st February 1870.	Amount still expected on 31st March 1871.
1.	Past due advances considered good ... Rs.	13,127	.....
2.	Landed and other properties	71,886	35,000
3.	Dividend from insolvent and other estates	1,08,141	45,00
4.	Interest received from New Bank of Bombay	16,767	.....
5.	Amount of profits received	1,700	.....
6.	Transfer fees received	162	.....
		2,09,773	.....
7.	Estimated value of decree against Asiatic Banking Corpo ation for Rs. 1,81,918	.....	84,000
8.	Do. Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, for Rs. 1,45,318.	.....	1,38,818
	Total estimated value of Unrealized assets	.....	2,57,818
9.	Cash on hand to meet sums still due a/c 1st distribution of Rs. 50 per share ...	.....	15,000
10.	2nd ... ... Rs. 25	.....	34,925
11.	Amount reserved to meet 3rd distribution of Rs. 10 per share payable on 3rd proximo	.....	2,00,000
12.	Cash on hand in ordinary collection account	.....	2,28,083
	Amount of cost on hand at this date	.....	4,85,908

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Bombay Bench of Justices was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, which was well attended. On the motion of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Captain Handcock took the chair.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and approved,

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

The Municipal Commissioner laid upon the table the abstracts of municipal accounts for the first quarter of 1871, with the auditor's report thereon, which, he said, was done in accordance with a recent resolution of the Bench.

The Clerk to the Justices was proceeding to read the auditor's report, when

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew asked the Controller if he would consent to lay these accounts on the table at the next meeting, because the Municipal Commissioner having suggested the advisability of calling a special general meeting to reduce various estimates of the budget in view of the deficit, it would be necessary to have these before the meeting to show how the various items had been worked up.

The Municipal Commissioner said they might lie on the table at next meeting.

Dr. Blaney said it might facilitate business at next meeting, which would perhaps be one of the most important which the Bench was ever likely to be called upon to attend, if these accounts, voluminous though they were, should be printed and circulated, for it was almost impossible for individual members to ascertain anything from the accounts lying on the table. He begged to propose—

That the abstracts of Municipal accounts for the first quarter of 1871 be printed and circulated to the Justices as early as possible.

The Municipal Commissioner seconded the motion, remarking that he thought it was very desirable that the accounts should be published.

The motion was agreed to.

THE REPORT OF THE VISITING JUSTICES OF JAILS.

The report of the visiting Justices of the Bombay jails for the year 1870 was laid on the table, with Government Resolutions thereon, of 21st Feb. and 13th March 1871.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Municipal Commissioner, the papers were recorded.

HINDOO BURNING AND BURIAL GROUNDS.

The report of the select committee of the Bench for the control of Hindoo Burning and Burial Grounds, which had been circulated and published, was presented to the Bench, and recorded.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The report of the committee on Street Tramways, which had also been circulated and published, was laid on the table.

The Municipal Commissioner said no doubt the proposal to lay down tramways on certain streets was a very excellent one, and one which would be of great benefit to the public, but he thought he would carry the Bench with him in saying that the proposal was rather premature, as they were not yet in a position to undertake large expenditure on a matter of this kind as a pure luxury. And again he thought they would all be quite firm in the decision that they would not grant any concession of any right over their roads to any public company whatsoever. (Hear, hear.) He was strongly averse to anything of the kind; and it would be found in the history of corporations at home that they too were trying wherever they could to regain rights which they ceded years ago to tramway companies and also to gas and other companies which had to do with the breaking up or alteration or closing of the public thoroughfares. To allow such a thing would in his opinion be a retrograde step, and he knew that that was the opinion of many gentlemen conversant with these matters at home. Whenever they were in a position to undertake tramways as a public luxury they ought to construct them for themselves, and, as the committee suggested, issue licenses to those who wish to run on these splendid lines. At present, he thought, they might thank the committee for their report, and allow it to lie on the table, with an observation that they did not at present see their way to the laying of any tramways in Bombay.

It was then agreed, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Municipal Commissioner—

That the Bench concurs with the committee that if tramways are made in Bombay, they should be made by the Corporation. They consider that the Municipality is not yet in a position to undertake the work. The committee should be thanked for their report, and the consideration upon it should stand over for the present.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Chairman—The next business before the Bench is the consideration of the minutes of the Finance Committee's proceedings. In these proceedings some very important questions have been brought forward with reference to the financial position of the Municipality, and it is proposed that the entire question of our finances should be considered in a special general meeting to be convened on an early date. I think it would be undesirable, therefore, at the present moment to enter into a discussion on any particular items in the budget, but I think that an opportunity may now be given to any Justice to offer any remarks he may think fit on the questions laid before them by the committee; and with this introduction I beg to invite a discussion on the question.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said there was one question referred to in these proceedings to which he was desirous of inviting the attention of the Bench—namely, the resolution of the Government of Bombay to withdraw the contribution of one lakh of rupees which had hitherto been granted by them to pay for the police expenditure within the Municipality of Bombay. It seemed to him that owing to the financial crisis at headquarters the Supreme Government devolved different liabilities upon the shoulders of the Government of Bombay, and that the local Government again sought to devolve its liability as much as possible upon others, in order to relieve itself as far as possible from the expenditure that had devolved upon it. The withdrawal of this one lakh of rupees required, he thought, the careful consideration of the Bench. In Bombay, which is the great entrepôt of trade in India, the police afforded protection not only to the property and persons of the citizens, but to the immense quantity of merchandise which flowed into the port, exported from Bombay; and he was humbly of opinion that, considering the position of Bombay, it must not be regarded merely as a local town, but that the service of the police in Bombay was an imperial service as well as a local service, and that the Government of Bombay constitute to the police expenditure of the city, but the Government of India also; that it was not fair, it was not just, to throw the whole burden of maintaining our large and overgrown police establishment on the Municipality of Bombay alone; and that it was proper to make a representation to Government asking them to reconsider their resolution, and not to withdraw the contribution, the small contribution, which they were towards the police expenditure of this great metropolis. This was an unprecedented withdrawal, for he did not think that the contribution to the police of Calcutta or Madras had been withdrawn. In 1869 a committee was appointed by the Bench to enquire into and report on the financial position of the Municipality at the introduction of the Municipal Act of 1865, and the question of Government contribution towards municipal expenditure, as also the liability of the corporation to the payment of the Veiw Water duties, was discussed. That report was overdue, and he would like to know the result of the enquiries of the committee on the question of the Government contribution towards municipal expenditure. The chairman of the committee was present and would be able to inform the Bench how that matter stood. This question was important, now that there was likely to be a deficit of five lakhs, and one of the ways of meeting that deficit would be by asking Government to continue its contribution towards police expenditure, especially as that expenditure had been growing year by year. Five years ago the police expenditure was 2½ lakhs; now it was about 4 lakhs, and he did not think it fair that the municipality should be called upon to pay the whole of that. There were important questions to be submitted, by which they could show that Government were bound to continue their contribution towards the police of Bombay; and these reasons they might respectfully press on the attention of Government, the members of which in connection with the whole question in all its bearings might be induced to continue the contribution as a matter of fairness and justice.

Mr. Crawford—I think that before the discussion on this point goes any further, it will save a good deal of misunderstanding if I state that I have the authority of His Excellency the Governor for saying that Government is prepared to consider favourably at any time a proposal from the Bench for a reduction of the expenditure on police. I think I may say also that Government are prepared to carry out such reductions as are possible. This is with reference to my last letter which has already been placed before the Finance Committee. I hope that before the special meeting takes place we shall have both concessions from Government and also the recommendations prepared by the Finance Committee, which includes amongst its members Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, who has given this particular subject his best attention, and who is perhaps better up in it than any other member of the Bench; and I think that when the matter has been fully brought before Government and discussed by the Government, and laid before the Bench, the Justices will be gratified at the attempt made to secure a reduction. As to the general question of memorialising the Bombay Government, of course that is a matter which rests with the Bench to do or not as they choose. I have to say, however, that so far as I am advised,—and my advice is of recent date—no steps have been taken at Calcutta to withdraw the contribution there, neither am I aware that steps have been taken to do so at Madras. At the same time the Bench must not lose sight of this important point, that by the Municipal Act the Government of Bombay is not bound to make any contribution whatsoever, and that the contribution which has been made hitherto has not been made as a right, but as a concession by the Government of Bombay, and made only three years ago after repeated representations from myself, demanding that Bombay should be put on the same footing as Calcutta and Madras. The contribution is not a legal contribution. It is one which we cannot enforce, and if we wish to send in a memorial we must couch our memorial in such terms as will bear these facts well in view. I do not wish to reorriminate or go back to the past——

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—I rise to order; there is no resolution before the Bench, and I think the Municipal Commissioner is out of order in calling as what Government have done and what they intend to do, for all these matters I intend to bring before the Bench when we come to consider the budget. I know our claims, and how unfairly Government have dealt with us, and I know how they have increased our expenditure, and how unfairly they have dealt with us. The Chairman here rose to interrupt Mr. Narayen, but Mr. Narayen continued to say there was no resolution before the Bench, and therefore they could not waste the time of the Bench in desultory conversation from which no satisfaction can accrue.

Mr. Crawford—The desultory conversation having begun——

The Chairman—The discussion has become rather more minute than I intended. I expressed an opinion that it was desirable that there should be some expression of opinion on the general question, and I hope the Justices will avoid particular references to items. My object in inviting discussion was that I thought this was a good opportunity for the Justices to define generally what their views were and thereby assist the committee, which will have to report on this subject before the special general meeting, in framing their report; and I would suggest before that time speakers will not go beyond the idea I expressed. I have no wish for minute discussion on the question, but there is no harm in our knowing what has been done already, and I think Mr. Nowrojee will have no objection to make a definite proposition and obtain a seconder.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then said he thought this was the proper time to propose a resolution on the subject of the appointment of a committee like the discussion having arisen on the proceedings of the Finance Committee which were now before the Bench, and therefore he proposed that a select committee of the Bench should be appointed to prepare a memorial for submission to the Government of Bombay remonstrating against the resolution of Government to withdraw its contribution towards the maintenance of the police in the municipality of Bombay. He thought it fair that all interests concerned in this question should be considered by a committee of the Bench. The question of the reduction of police expenditure was subordinate altogether and might be adopted whenever it suited the Bench to do so; but there was another and different question, and that was that the Bench should not allow this opportunity to pass without addressing a respectful remonstrance to Government on the subject of the resolution to which Government had come, the unpleasant and unusual course, for, as appears from what he had been informed and from what the Municipal Commissioner had assured the Bench, the Government had not withdrawn their contribution for police expenditure to the other presidency towns, Calcutta and Madras, and yet had taken the step of doing so with regard to the municipality of Bombay, the commercial capital of India, which stood in greater need of Government contributions than did the other municipalities.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew seconded the motion.

Mr. Wood asked if the finance committee would fix the "early in June" mentioned in the minute with regard to the alleged deficit of 5 lakhs on the town duties (which was a formidable statement, and which people might think was an exaggeration), he thought it was desirable the Bench should know what the exact amount was, and also how long they had the town duties what they were to get from them.

Mr. Crawford here asked to be excused for rising to order, said he had been so frightfully sat upon that he thought he would be justified in doing so. The resolution before the Bench was entirely in order, and Mr. Wood was entirely out of order.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Wood was wandering away from the subject, and that he had better stop.

Mr. Wood resumed his seat.

The Chairman asked Mr. Nowrojee to nominate his committee, and that gentleman proposed Captain Hancock, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Wood, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and Mr. Narayen Wassoodew.

Captain Hancock, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Dossabhoy declined to serve on account of pressure of work.

Mr. Manisty was next proposed, but said he was about to leave Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Smith was proposed, but said he could not possibly serve.

Mr. Forbes also declined nomination.

Dr. Blaney was then asked, but said he was already on a number of committees.

Mr. Wood then said he could not serve on the committee.

Mr. Nowrojee—I think some of the other members of the Finance Committee ought to give us their services.

Dr. Blaney said he certainly objected to be placed upon the committee, because he believed that its work would be labour in vain. The day of grace had gone, and it was now a question of personal right. What they could not get by argument they would get in other ways.

Mr. Nowrojee—I think gentlemen should not be dissuaded from this work by thinking the Government of Bombay is past being reasoned with. (Laughter.) And moreover we have a principle to advocate which our claims are fair and just we need not hesitate from pressing them on the attention of the authorities.

Mr. Narayen Wasoodew—We might ask the Government of Bombay to forward our petition to the Government of India if they cannot give us any remedy.

Dr. Blaney then asked the Chairman whether he could not say a few words now on the general question. It seemed to him one very important question had been left out——

The Chairman said there would be another resolution put on behalf of the Finance Committee, and then Dr. Blaney could speak.

One or two gentlemen having spoken to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, he said that perhaps it would be advisable to defer the appointment of a committee till next meeting.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested to Mr. Nowrojee that he might ask Mr. Taylor to join the committee. Mr. Nowrojee did so, but Mr. Taylor said he was not regarded Government withdrawing its grant to the police if they would do all the other things he wanted them to do by the Municipality of Bombay. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee then said that perhaps it was not necessary to have a large committee, and he would propose Dr. Blaney, Mr. Narayen Wassadew, Mr. Pirozeshaw, Mr. Mehta, and himself.

These gentlemen were then appointed as the committee.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Municipal Commissioner, and carried—

That a special general meeting of the Justices be convened on Monday, the 8th May, at 2 p.m., to consider the question of the withdrawal by Government of the grant for police, and to review the Budget allotments for the current year; and that the Finance Committee be requested to report on the subject in the interim.

GOVERNMENT DECLINES TO GIVE FREE LAND FOR POLICE LINES.

Government Resolution, No. 121, of 10th November 1870, declining to grant Government land free of cost for police lines was then read.

The consideration of the resolution was deferred till next meeting.

PETITION FROM MAHIM.

Mr. Crawford read a petition of certain residents of Lower Mahim and Salsette, using private single bullock hackeries in the city of Bombay, praying for a reduction of the rate of wheel tax by one-half (Rs. 15) s a special case. Mr. Crawford added that this was a matter for the consideration of the Bench, but as the law stood he did not consider it would be justifiable to make the reduction. He moved that the petition should lie on the table.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee and agreed to.

TENDERS.

A list of tenders accepted by the Municipal Commissioner was read by the Chairman, and on his motion seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, was agreed to lie on the table.

STORING OF DANGEROUS OILS.

The next item of business was a notice that the Municipal Commissioner would apply, under section 202 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, for the sanction of the Bench to a code of bye-laws regarding the storage of dangerous oils and substances.

Mr. Crawford said the bye-laws with regard to the storage of dangerous oils and substances in Bombay were published some time ago in accordance with the Municipal Act, and he was sorry to say that when published they did not apparently attract the attention of those who were principally interested in them. He had called the attention of all the insurance companies, who were largely interested in the matter, to the draft, and had got answers from all, containing minor suggestions which they were entitled to; but he had received no application from anybody importing kerosine or other substances into Bombay until Tuesday, when he received a communication from Mr. Kittredge, representing a firm which imported kerosine and other inflammable substances into Bombay, and in the meeting another from Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. In both objection was taken to including kerosine among the substances dangerous to human life. After reading the letter from Messrs. Stearns, Robert and Co., which recorded the bye-laws as unnecessarily restrictive, and stated that by cap. 56 of Act XXXI and XXXIII of Victoria (The Petroleum Act) the Act was restricted to oils that gave inflammable vapours at 100° fahrenheit, whereas by a fire test of petroleum in Boston the point was stood at 105°—Mr. Crawford proceeded to say that the learned counsel, Mr. Austey, by whom these bye-laws were prepared, was of course duly aware of the provisions of the Act quoted by Mr. Kittredge, and he thought it fair that it should be stated that the oil which was mentioned in the letter was purposely omitted in the present draft, because it did not at all follow that an oil which would not give off inflammable vapours at a temperature of 100° fah. in the United States or in England would not be explosive here; besides, he was informed that the temperature of the majority of godowns in Bombay would be always in excess of this very limit. The point was one of some difficulty, and though the gentlemen who had addressed him on the subject had been very late in advancing their objections, still it was only right that they should be heard, and as the matter was one which of course largely affected the safety of Bombay and was best understood by the merchants and by insurance companies who had to deal with reference to fires, he begged to propose the following resolution:—

That the following gentlemen be requested to report upon objections raised by Messrs. Stearns, Robert & Co., and Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., and as to the necessity for in sending phosphorus or any other inflammable substance not at present provided for in the bye-laws—the Hon. Mr. Stewart, Mr.

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

The following passengers, per s.s. Delhi, sailed from Calcutta on the 25th April :—

For Madras—Lieut Col Cheppendall, Mr Newcome, Mr Chapman, Mrs Hershel and European female servant, Mrs Serafina Black, Madame E Lecot, Mr. E De la Touche, Captain J Playfair, and Mr J Burke.

For Galle—Mr A Hoyes, and Mr Collin Murry.

For Bombay—Mr James Kay.

For Suez—Mr A McD'Clarke, and Mr C A Kelly.

For Rangoon—Dr and Mrs Greenhill and child, Mr A B Struthers, Major and Mrs MacMallan, child and European servant, Captain Rodgers, Mr and Mrs Norman, Mr J J Ross, and Mr Aitkin.

For Southampton—Mrs T M Armstrong, child and infant, Mrs Pigott, Dr and Mrs Chenery, Mrs Chevers, child and infant, Mrs Grant and European servant, Mr Maloney, two children and infants, Lieut and Mrs Bechor and two infants, Mr Cromie, Mr and Mrs A Christian and infant, two Misses Christian and Master Christian and four children, Mr W H Hopkins, Sir B Maxwell, Lady Maxwell and three Misses Maxwell, Miss Chambers, Mr Baxter, Mr E H Whinfield, Mrs Whinfield, Mrs J Fergusson, Mr and Mrs Upward, Mr R Reive, Mrs Wilson and infant, Assistant Surgeon Macpherson, Captain and Mrs James, Miss Searle, Master Comber, Mr R Leach, and Mr Munro.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE PUNJAB.

NOTWITHSTANDING its wealth of rivers the Punjab is in many parts but precariously supplied with the great primary liquid. Umballa is at present suffering severely from a scarcity of water, and although Jakko has been tapped, not altogether unsuccessfully, the precious fluid threatens to run rather short at Simla. The only effectual resource in the latter case is an application of the Babinet process. We have ourselves explained this system to several engineers and high officials of the D. P. W. at Simla. As, however, they had never heard of it, and as it is moreover humiliatingly simple, of course they neglected it. Nevertheless, it will have to be adopted if the population of Simla continues to increase.—*Pioneer.*

EUROPEANS MARRYING NATIVE LADIES.

(*Pioneer.*)

DEAR SIR,—With refetence to your editorial notice of the recommendation of the *Friend* and Mr. Henry Atherton, as the best means of christianizing India being for Europeans to marry native ladies, I would like to be informed where *native ladies* can be had to marry Europeans. I know there are a lot of mean castes who would jump to marry sahebs, but are these ladies? I would be much obliged to Mr. Henry Atherton if he would kindly show me the means how to marry native ladies. But if the recommendation of Mr. Atherton were reversed, I think there would be a better chance of christianizing India, as the fair Christians would have not much difficulty in making their husbands change their religion.

A EUROPEAN IN SEARCH OF A NATIVE LADY.

Albertonabad, 24th April 1871.

COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE discontent pervading the junior members of the Government services owes no small fraction of its origin to the enormous prices now prevalent. "Stagnation of promotion" would not be a rallying cry to such a nauseous extent, provided the purchasing capacity of the salaries paid to juniors was more nearly what it used to be. Under these circumstances there is no room to wonder at the success and spread of Co-operative Societies in India. Even at home these societies threaten eventually to revolutionize the whole existing system of retail trade, and have had already a marked influence in reducing the prices of the necessaries of life. Hitherto there has been no Co-operative Society in this country on a very large scale, extending its operations beyond its own near neighbourhood. There has been nothing half so ambitious or comprehensive as the Civil Service Society, for instance, of London. We see, however, from a prospectus and papers which have just reached us, that an undertaking is about to be started in Bombay on the co-operative principle, which for the scope and scale of its contemplated action will be unique. It is to be called *Cockburn's United Service Agency Society*, and will begin operations on the 1st November next. Only present or past members of the Government service are eligible. Members must lend the Society Rs. 100 each, to be repaid to them without interest within six months of their announcing the intention of leaving the Society. The list of present members is an imposing one. It contains three generals, twenty-six colonels or lieutenant-colonels, an admiral, a bishop, an archdeacon, an inspector-general of hospitals, three commissioners, and a host of minor magnates of all branches of the service. The advantages this Society promises its members are—1st, all the services, both in this country and at home, commonly rendered by commission agents, such as purchase and transmission of stores, engaging passages, remitting money, &c., and at much smaller cost; 2nd, the accommodation of a savings bank and loan office on better terms than can be offered elsewhere, since the principle will be that of making officers mutually accommodate each other; 3rd, assistance to retired officers in finding suitable employment at home. There are many other temptations enumerated which we cannot now particularize. Members will incur no liability, limited or unlimited, yet there will be the most absolute publicity afforded. Captain Cockburn who, besides being a distinguished soldier, would seem to be a man of substance, assumes the entire responsibility. All this seems very inviting: but we have one doubt to express. If everything is to be done or furnished, "nearly at cost prices," *i. e.*, with scarcely any charge for agency, where is the profit to come from to remunerate Captain Cockburn for his immense trouble and considerable outlay, and to pay his numerous *employes*—who "will be, as far as practicable, gentlemen from the services"—their "fixed salaries?" We confess this puzzles us. At any rate, any readers who share our perplexity will possibly obtain its solution by applying, according to his wish, to "Captain G. W. Cockburn, Post Office, Bombay."

THE OPENING OF THE ALBERT HALL.

THE event of the week is the opening of the Albert Hall by Her Majesty in person. I am no admirer of the architectural proportions of the building as seen from without, but the view of the interior as seen yesterday (March 29) was a thing not to be easily forgotten. It is almost superfluous to say that the Hall internally is of an elliptic shape, with wide corridors running all round, and affording easy access to, and exit from, every part of the interior. For the present, however, when empty, the Hall has rather a bleak and desolate aspect from the absence of ornamentation. The glass roof from which so much was expected is, somewhat of a failure. At least, it is for the present concealed by a *velarium* (that is the official word) consisting of unbleached calico, and stencilled after an antique Italian fashion extremely difficult to make head or tail of. Then, the front of the boxes and balconies is perfectly blank, though a hope is held out that decorations will be introduced at a later period, and no doubt the red curtains that half enclose the anterooms of the private boxes do help to mitigate the dismally cold look of the dull white which otherwise meets the eye at every turn. The reverberation seems to have been mastered, but there is an echo to be turned out, and which produced a laughable effect in mocking the Prince of Wales, and still worse in repeating the occasional prayer after the Bishop of London. What made it more absurd was the distinctness with which it took up the Prince's cockneyisms in dropping the "little letter *h*," as when he spoke of his high privilege and gratification in reporting to Her Majesty the successful completion of this hall. Irreverent individuals declare that H. R. H. is indebted for this accomplishment to the "great Vance," but, be that as it may, echo was faithful as a photograph, and far too courtly to put in aspirates where a Prince of the Blood thought proper to leave them out. As the Hall filled, the gay dresses and smart bonnets of the ladies relieved the monotonous white panneling, and by midday 5,000 persons were assembled within the walls. Unfortunately a biting east-wind had induced the male spectators to don top-coats, mostly of a sombre hue, and even Mr. Disraeli wore throughout the whole ceremony a particularly ugly coat, buttoned up to the chin. The boxes and amphitheatre especially lacked the brightening-up of uniforms. The corps diplomatique, of course, formed a brilliant exception in a double box to the left of the royal dais, while opposite to them stood the British Ministers in the well-known, if not particularly picturesque, uniform of the knights of Windsor. At one time the ministerial group would have made a capital photograph. A border of ladies, not very young and rather plainly attired, ran round the front of the two boxes in one set apart for the Cabinet, and behind them stood Lord Hallfax, hale and lively, Mr. Cardwell, the Duke of Argyll, erect and with his head thrown back, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, never quiet for two minutes together, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Monsell, apparently in great spirits, Mr. Gladstone, looking weary and bored, and Lord Hatherley, smiling and chatting. In another box the Duke of Cambridge was conspicuous in full uniform, with the Princess Mary by his side, whose comely proportions almost shut out from view her youthful husband Prince Teck. With these exceptions, however, the men contributed little to the sightliness of the ceremony, so far as the upper part of the Hall was concerned. But down below it was different. The arena was nearly filled with uniforms and costumes. Next to the dais were three rows of chairs reserved for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and for the mayors of a score of provincial towns. Then came three more rows occupied by military men of high rank, deputy lieutenants of counties, volunteer officers, and "courtiers." Next were two rows on the right of the raised pathway to the dais devoted to "gentlemen connected with the press," among whom were Messrs. Sala, Parkinson, Lovell, Williams, Saville, Clark, Edwards, and your humble correspondent. Behind these again sat more uniforms and costumes, intermingled with ladies' dresses. For those looking down from above, the black patch of journalism must have had a curious effect in the midst of scarlet and gold lace. The Press, indeed, has every reason to speak well of the attention shown to its representatives, who were placed so as to see and hear everything to the utmost advantage, close alike to the dais and to the gangway, and were handsomely entertained between the two parts of the ceremony. For my own part, I am ready to bear evidence to the excellency of a huge venison pasty, and of certain dry sherry with a nutty flavour that acted upon one like our old school friend the *durus hydrops*—the more you drank of it, the more you wanted to drink. In the pause preceding the Queen's arrival, all eyes were directed to a box in which sat four Burmese gentlemen, one the Secretary to the King of Burmah, and the others said to be men of mark in their own country. They wore silk dresses of a pale yellow colour, which made one shiver to look at, while their turbans were surmounted by a white wing-like affair that had a very odd appearance and kept reminding one of Mercury. They were accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Sprye and another lady, of whom they were continually asking questions, though from their stolid expression of countenance you would have said that they cared nothing for the vanities that surrounded them. It is said that they converse freely both in French and English, and are really men of great observation and intelligence. The gangway was lined at intervals on either side by the yeomen of the guard, mostly old soldiers with many medals and most picturesque beards, whose old-fashioned uniforms are always an object of special wonder and admiration to country visitors to the Tower. The first to pass through their ranks was "King" Cole, C. B., whose tremendous crop of long grey hair always makes him conspicuous. He, however, was at home, and flitted to and fro. Then came Sir Michael Costa, with an ample cloak thrown over his court-dress. Much applause from the 1,200 instrumentalists and vocalists, rising tier above tier behind the royal chair, greeted the popular conductor. Considerable cheering, too, from the same quarter was bestowed upon Mmes. Lemmens-Sherington and Patey, and Mr. Santley and Mr. Rigby, when they took their seats. A photographic apparatus was now placed at the north entrance by which the Queen was to enter, and straightway Sir Michael and his subordinates were turned for the moment into statues. The attitudinizing of 1,200 people is a fine spectacle for a cynical philosopher. Every one effecting to be unconscious of what was going on, and yet assuming a studied look and pose. Ah me! what a huge amount of personal vanity did that photographer's tube reveal. Every one of those attitudinizers must have admired him or herself before a mirror in that particular pose, and perhaps struck it many a time when alone and unobserved. Well, what matter? Why, only this that each one will be certain to purchase at least one copy of the photograph, and so encourage art to the extent of a shilling a head. The apparatus being removed, Lord Alfred Paget stood in the middle of the doorway calmly surveying the assembly, and superbly unconscious of the merriment evoked by the supreme coolness with which he occupied the most prominent point in the whole building. But hark! a flourish of trumpets is faintly heard, and then something like the gasp of 10,000 persons being suffocated all at the same time. The Queen has arrived, and thousands upon thousands of people have cheered her all the way from Buckingham Palace. The members of the Provisional Committee led the way down the steps, and along the raised gangway that stretched right across the arena from north to south. Lord Granville and Mr. Austin Brace marched side by side, immediately in front of Her Majesty, who was conducted by the Prince of Wales as President of the Committee. With the exception of a little white in her bonnet, the Queen was dressed in deep mourning, and seemed to be nervous. She hardly once raised her eyes from the ground, and appeared to be commanding herself by a strong effort. The Prince in his Hussar uniform looked well and happy, but is getting woefully bald on the crown of his head. By the side of the Princess of Wales walked Prince Albert's brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, in a white uniform with big jack-boots all of which he filled to bursting. The Duke, though a man of much intelligence and of rare liberality of views—approaching to sentimentalism—is a coarse vulgar likeness of his brother. The Princess of Wales looked, as usual, charming, and shone out radiantly in a ruby coloured dress of satin. The next couple were the Prince and Princess Christian,—the former in an English uniform, and the latter in a black dress with a blue bonnet. Then came Prince Arthur as a subaltern in the Rifle Brigade, looking very sombre beside the white silk dress and bridal bonnet of the Princess Louise; after them came Prince Leopold in Highland costume, with the Princess Beatrice, who seemed a mere child in her pale green dress with her fair hair hanging loosely down her back, and yet the *gobemouches* have already betrothed her to the Marquis of Ely, simply, I believe, because he is reputed to be a young nobleman of great wealth. The procession closed with Lords and Ladies, &c., &c., in attendance on royalty. The Queen's chair was a red velvet affair, savouring strongly of Drury Lane Theatre, and was placed beneath a blue velvet canopy suspended at least 40 feet in the air by curtained crimson cords descending from an awful height: the mixture of colours is noteworthy. Until a short time before Her Majesty appeared there were ranged on either side of the royal chair, ten or twelve chairs, the seats of which were covered with antique tapestry that had considerably provoked my curiosity—having a weakness that way. But all of a sudden there was an eruption of Royal Engineers who carried off these treasures, and replaced them with chairs such as we all were using. By the way, I have forgotten one individual in the procession who was watched as a closely and admiringly as any other. I allude to the Marquis of Lorne in the uniform of the Argyllshire Highlanders, which became him exceedingly well. His fine manly bearing, his bold intelligent expression, and, above all, the novelty of his position—which did not appear to trouble him in the least—drew upon him every eye. The Queen remained standing for a few minutes while the anthem was sung, on the conclusion of which a spontaneous and tremendous burst of cheering showed that republicanism was at fault for the moment. Her Majesty then seated herself, as did everybody but the ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting. The Prince of Wales now advanced, and bending low read aloud the address with a clear distinct voice, marred somewhat by his Frenchified pronunciation of the *r*'s, and also by his dropping at least a dozen *h*'s. The Queen seemed moved as she handed to H. R. H. a gracious reply in writing, and merely said—"I'm handing you this answer I wish to express my great admiration of this beautiful Hall, and my earnest wishes for its complete success." Again thundered forth the hearty cheers of the assembled thousands, which Her Majesty acknowledged by bowing low three successive times. Then all rose up, and a perfect silence prevailed—echo alone excepted—while the Bishop of London in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury read the Prayer of Inauguration. By-the-bye, his Lordship arrived long before the royal party, and seemed a little disconcerted until he spied Dean Stanley and Lord Houghton in the arena—they were seated immediately in front of myself—when he skipped lightly off the gangway and stood talking to them for fully half an hour, seemingly as much amused as if he had been only a curate at a croquet party. The prayer being concluded the Queen made a sign to the Prince who approached with a low obeisance, and listened deferentially to her almost whispered words. Then standing erect and facing the audience he said in a firm commanding tone,—"The Queen declares this Hall to be now opened," whereupon more cheering, into which struck the anthem as the Queen moved towards the raised gangway, the guns in the Park adding very effectively to the uproar. Her Majesty now proceeded to the double box that had been prepared for her reception, while the company assembled. As she took her seat another burst of cheering arose, and this was repeated when the Princess Louise, in obedience to a gesture from her royal mother, took a chair in the front row—the Princess bowing her acknowledgments. I see the papers all agree in rendering homage to the distinctness of the Queen's enunciation in saying those few words to the Prince, but the fact was otherwise, for the first five and the last three words were inaudible even where I stood, not above a dozen yards from the dais and directly in front of the speaker. So little was it the case that the reporter for the *Globe* asked me if I could tell him what the Queen had said, and yet that paper goes in thoroughly for the clearness of voice, &c., &c.

The Cantata was decidedly effective, but also decidedly not high art, and will not be heard of again in its present form. Sir M. Costa was the compiler, for it was in reality a clever compilation rather than an original composition, and the words were picked out of the Bible by Mr. John Oxenford very much in the style of the *Sortes Virgilianæ*. The first recitative and chorus were well enough in their way, being devoted to praise and glorification, while the second recitative and air were complimentary to the architectural abilities of wisdom. The chorale again was a doggrel worthy of the versified edition of the Psalms which is permitted to disgrace the church service. After that came an air, the words to which must have made Count Bernstorff smile if he paid any attention to them at all, and if "chaff" is permitted in such exalted circles must have subjected Lord Granville to a considerable amount of banter. After being invited to "Shout unto God with the voice of triumph, for the Lord most high is terrible," we are assured that "He shall subjue the people under us, and the nations under our feet." Considering that the Albert Hall is dedicated to the cultivation of the arts of peace, and to the development of kindly feeling between all the races of mankind, it does seem a little inconsistent that we should declare with so much noise our belief (?) that we are destined to be the rulers of the earth. Mr. Oxenford would have done better to have left King David in peace and quietness, and to have gathered his words from less sanguinary bards. At the end of the Cantata the royal party withdrew, with the exception of the Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur, who remained for the miscellaneous concert. So far as regards the acoustic properties of the Hall; the opening day proved that they are admirable when the building is filled to the ceiling, and with an orchestra numbering 1,200 performers; but it also proved that an ordinary military band goes for next to nothing, for Mr. Godfrey scarcely made himself heard in the further boxes. The organ is still too incomplete to enable one to judge of its capabilities, but it is at least a huge structure, perhaps the biggest in the world, and that is something of course.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

LYING.

(*Saturday Review*, March 25.)

TRUTH is one of the arts of peace. The subject of lying is necessarily brought before us in war time, when, in many people's opinions and in all practice, men are privileged to lie as much as their cause requires. All the dispensations of casuists in every variety of case or contingency may be made to serve the needs of strategy. Lying is wrong because it is an injury to our neighbour, but the enemy *pro tem.* is not our neighbour; therefore we may lie to him. Again, it is lawful to lie by consent, even to our neighbour, when there is mutual understanding, and he gives up his right to be told the truth; therefore a system of lies may be concocted. The commander of a fort, for example, may report to headquarters the exact contrary to the truth, and boast of abundance of food and ammunition when he nears his last biscuit and his last cartridge. Again, it is lawful to lie to madmen and children when it is for their good; and in the view of the military commander, the War Minister, or whoever is master of the situation, all civilians may be brought under one or other of these denominations. They are incompetent; he is the sole judge of what is really for their good. To "lie like a bulletin" has been the proverbial recognition, if not sanction, of this reversal of moral law. *La guerre*, which condones everything, condones this. Still, even with minds enlarged and reasoned into candour and toleration, the neutral world has been amazed and almost scandalized at the lying in the war just brought to a close. Enormous and unparalleled in other points, it has been enormous also in lying. Paris may number among its many privations a fast from fact and verity of more than a hundred days, having been fed instead with an airy diet of pleasing falsehood which seemed very much to its taste; for lies have never a very wide and general currency unless there is an appetite and relish for them, a sense of complacency in the victim "befooled into a friendly, favourable, propitious lie." War indeed is so bitter an infliction that such alleviations as fancy can invent are a universal craving; only, as if in illustration of the national want of moderation, there has been an immoderate indulgence of it.

All men are liars, says the Psalmist, and no nation has a right to deny the axiom in its own case; but we think it no illiberality to say of the French that their notions of taste and fine effects habitually clash with unvarnished truth. It is not only in war time that rude fact jars upon them; it must be adapted, and made graceful, to fall in with their views of art. The personages in their novels are always perpetrating high-flown lies of self-sacrifice; a lie adds a grace to self-immolation. They have positive scruples against naked truth; whatever else goes bare, truth must be draped to satisfy a squeamish, fastidious delicacy. And this strikes us as so universal a characteristic that we read the biography of a French saint with as much suspicion as we read a French bulletin. It is conspicuously a work of art. Manipulation and suppression on the one hand, enhancement and skilful disposition of lights on the other, make altogether a sweet pretty picture; but it is glorified human nature sitting for its portrait. *La sonorisanteté du bat*, that widely recognised argument, justifies what we vulgarly call "cooking." So long as the end is good and serves for edification, the means are comparatively immaterial. "Who wills the end wills the means," says piety. If the end is noble, all means are good, concludes un-pious patriotism. We are not assuming that the French tell stories and we don't, but we submit that they tell stories with a better conscience than we do. The British orator, statesman, biographer, ignores and suppresses with a sheepish misgiving, but French art recognises a duty to the Beautiful which rides over all petty scruples. There is no appetite for bare reality; if it spoils a good thing or shocks taste, mend it in the telling. Thus tempered, it not only pleases them more, but seems to do them more good. It is this decorative tendency which was so bitterly combated by M. Thiers in his speech upon the general collapse. "As long as you are a nation of declaimers you will be nothing, you will only become something by respect for the truth."

Every nation has its pet virtues, and its vices towards which it is lenient. As our public opinion pronounces against lying as ungentlemanly, to be found out in a lie is especially annoying, because damaging, to an Englishman. Shame, we take it, visits most sinners, not in the moment of commission but of discovery. What Oriental found out in the most deliberate falsehood would experience the sensations attributed by Jeremy Taylor to the man taken in a lie? "At first he knows not what to say or think or do, and his spirits huddle together and fain would go somewhere, but they know not whither, and do something, but they know not what." A fine description of shame, which would be false if it were not exaggerated; here dissimulation is a recognised accomplishment and art of policy. The British mind has no turn for casuistry; it has always a scruple against a lie in the abstract. If it approves of the result, it does not defend but explain. What Protestant divine before an ordinary congregation would venture on the apostrophe of St. Chrysostom to his Greek audience?—"O excellent lie!" with regard to the act of Rahab; he would rather expend his energies in accounting or apologizing for it. The *Times'* Correspondent who was saved the other day from an angry mob by a Frenchwoman's excellent lie—if ever there was one—that she had known him for years, knew his readers, and only hoped she would be forgiven for it. But though point-blank lying for a man's own advantage is a capital crime in our code of honour, the practice in some form or other obtains almost universal toleration. Because we are human we are prone to it. Every one has his region of license, may we not say even his scope for scrupulous? Rarer than the phœnix," says De Quincey, "is the virtuous man who will consent to lose a prosperous anecdote because it is a lie." Preaching on this very topic, an aged Colonial bishop long ago lamented, "So and so is a good man, but he sold me a horse which he said was worth a thousand rupees and it was not worth fifty." Only let us hope that the British limit is at its narrowest; that whereas the Red Indian lies without scruple in everything but the number of his scalps and how he got them, the respectable Englishman is true in every respect but in telling a good story or selling a horse.

There are purists who insist that all deception and every attempt to mislead or put upon a false scent, is a lie; that every act of domestic strategy comes under this denomination, and is therefore a lie; but this will not hold. Lies have to do with words. Birds and beasts are often cunning deceivers, but to lie is strictly human. The lips speak and the hand belies it. To enlarge the field of lying is virtually to tolerate it. In seeming to be more strict we become less so. The person who argues that Lord Chesterfield's man of the world, who accosts with smiles men whom he would much rather meet with swords, is a liar, opens the floodgates to verbal falsehood. We cannot do without some option of dissimulation of expression; we do not allow ourselves the luxury of babbling countenances, but prefer to keep our thoughts to ourselves. If this is lying, as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb, and lie loudly and persistently whenever it suits us. Of course we much prefer a countenance that tells us the mind behind it to one that conceals it; but this does not hinder the frankest from the occasional necessary deception of blandness and smiles. No doubt Horner's "honest face, which had all the commandments written on it," was equal to this degree of untruth. Nor can we be less lenient to the innocent wiles and subterfuges of gaiety—

> When melancholy had her look
> Then mirth was in her heart.

Hypocrisy may indeed be a course of lying, but not necessarily through deliberate, spoken falsehood. M. Vambery gives it as his opinion that the Dervish's cloak is the *ne plus ultra* of hypocrisy—a patchwork of jagged rags, tacked together with packthread without, and often lined with rich silk within—an acted falsehood; yet it would serve the wearer little if his tongue were not ready on all occasions to back it.

And if words are necessary to the lie it is not everybody that, even lying in word, need be called a liar in fact. Candour shines through the formula of falsehood. Thus the immortal Miss Bates of fiction is always planning little falsehoods and contradicting them. "I shall say she is lying on the bed. However, she is not. She is walking about the room." Or the ingenuous M. Jourdain, of whom his master inquires, "Vous avez fort bien dit, mais voulez-vous comme il je ne le savis pas." On other hand there are virtuous little falsehoods carried on all unconsciously in some dependent minds, which, with seeming goodness, really undermine the sense of truth; such as are indicated in the advice to the young wife to admire her husband for the qualities he *has*, not for those he has *not*—a locus pecuni which, consistently maintained under the statement that what ought to be is, fairly fuddles the moral perception.

There is in many a converger a looseness of statement that throws all he says into a sort of debateable land. He has been telling as things as facts which are not facts, but whether he lies or not depends on the state of his own mind, whether it is capable of lying, which to deserve the term is always a deliberate act. This is called romancing, in which the speaker may be more mystified than his audience. He allows himself undoubtedly a sort of liberty which can hardly have been first contracted without design, but which, once fairly into a habit, renders severe truth impossible. Some minds are conscious of a keen delight in emancipation from hampering truth, when once satisfied or the expediency or necessity of departing from it. Mrs. Gaskell in one of her stories has an amiable child make it necessary to disguise the antecedents of her *protegée*. She has never fibbed before, but becomes sensible of a new pleasure in launching into fiction, and adorns the bare falsehood which would have served her purpose with much unnecessary but picturesque detail, relating with naive elation how pleasant and easy she found it. A young curate imping his wings in a first flight of oratory at a public meeting began an appropriate anecdote, and forgot how it went on. To break down was a degradation not to be thought of; he pursued his tale of conversion through the aid of a ready fancy, and could not conceal his exultation afterwards at his success. The romancing faculty generally, to which we owe so much, needs looking after, or it is apt to accompany a man into the common road of life. A plain man can hardly get over the figments which authors permit themselves in the matter of their works. Southey wrote a letter to the *Quarterly* disowning his authorship of the *Doctor*, in terms which induced the editor to confess himself mistaken. Gifford niglaid the latter, so could not tell how it was that the authorship was brought home to Southey. In its absence he could only assume that there was a loophole, but could remember none. Some observers have even noticed that inherited imagination is prone to indulge itself in the field of real life, that the children of novel-writers are under a special temptation to unbridled which mislead more matter-of-fact intelligences.

Fluent lying is among the most wonderful feats of the intellect. Human nature is not clever enough for a Mrs. Gamp in action. When the Colonel in the play runs on in a string of inventions, his accomplice cannot withhold his admiration, "Faith, one would swear he had learnt to lie at school!" This is the genius of imposture; a great imposture carried on viva voce is a first-class achievement. When one the lie is viewed in its æsthetic aspect, there are many modes of meeting it. Besides the plain take that sets it down summarily, there is the compromise, involving perhaps some confusion of ideas; as in the case of the American editor who was thankful that only half the lies told about him were true. Swift says the only effectual way of meeting a lie is not by truth, but by another lie, which is the system practised in a Hindoo trial. Considering, he argues, the cylindrical surface of the soul, and the great propensity to believe lies in the generality of mankind, the properest contradiction to a lie is another lie; *e. g.* if it should be reported that the Pretender was in London one would not contradict it by saying he never was in England, but you must prove by eye-witnesses that he came no further than Greenwich, and then went back again. The only thing to be said for this mode is that experience shows us that every flight of imagination has a way of verifying itself sooner or later. The Pretender had not been in England when Swift wrote, but he came in the end, and went back again very much after this programme; and the fluent liar who might have learnt his art at school had a theory about the sun, which was received by the audience as arrant nonsense, but which is uncommonly like the conclusions of modern science.

MR. FROUDE AND CALVINISM.

(*Scotsman.*)

MR. FROUDE'S valedictory address to the University of St. Andrews claims admiration in more ways than one. As a literary effort, its merits are of an obviously high order. Rich in all kinds of allusion, abounding in broad and striking generalisation, alive with ever-varying interest, and clothed in a fervid though never florid eloquence that breaks out from point to point in flashes of epigram, it is every way worthy of the brilliant historian of the Tudors. As an academic oration, it is admirably suited to the end of inspiring with a pure and lofty moral enthusiasm any young mind in which are the makings of that quality. It is, in fact, a sermon, divested of the dogmatism and dulness that are too characteristic of that species of composition, and full of a serious wisdom and generous impulse that can hardly fail to tell for good upon appreciative hearers or readers. But more remarkable, perhaps, than these general excellences of form and aim is the handling of the actual topic of the address. In this aspect, it deserves attention, not only from those whose special work it may be to treat from a kindred point of view the sort of matters with which it deals, but from all who are observant of the signs of the times.

The subject which Mr. Froude discusses is Calvinism, a subject seemingly not easy to speak of with complete approbation in the midst of a community so frequently said to be almost universally agreed in holding highly Calvinistic standards of religious belief. There would rather appear to be special difficulty in the case of a critic like Mr. Froude, who not only does not adhere to the Calvinistic theology, but appears to despair of any scheme of theology whatever; yet probably the impression that will be left on the mind of most readers, and especially Calvinistic readers, will be that Calvinism and Calvin have been treated to a panegyric that is not commonly bestowed on them in the present day. It may be interesting to see how this effect is produced, particularly as Mr. Froude's preliminary announcements might seem to promise a very different issue. "After being accepted," he says, "for two centuries in all Protestant countries as the final account of the relations between man and his Maker, Calvinism has come to be regarded by liberal thinkers as a system of belief incredible in itself, dishonouring to its object, and as intolerable as it has been itself intolerant. To represent man as sent into the world under a curse, as incurably wicked—wicked by the constitution of his flesh, and wicked by eternal decree—as doomed, unless exempted by special grace which he cannot merit, or by any effort of his own obtain, to live in sin while he remains on earth, and to be eternally miserable when he leaves it—to represent him as born unable to keep the commandments, yet as justly liable to everlasting punishment for breaking them—is alike repugnant to reason and to conscience, and turns existence into a hideous nightmare." This seems tolerably sweeping. To shear away at one stroke Original Sin, Election, Eternal Punishment, and Moral Necessity, does not appear to leave standing very much that is Calvinistic. Nor does it mend matters greatly to be told that Arminianism—which is the opposite—is not more satisfactory, and that, in fact, theology in general is a hopeless attempt to read the illegible, since "it seems more faithful, more becoming, in beings such as we are, to rest in the conviction of our own inadequacy, and confine ourselves to those moral rules for our lives and actions on which, so far as they concern ourselves, we are left in no uncertainty at all."

In spite of this unpromising commencement, however, Mr. Froude launches forth into a long and eloquent eulogy of Calvinism, declares that it is substantially the only creed that can be held by the nobler sort of natures; that it has been the animating impulse of all those great men of the past who have from time to time led the way in the moral regeneration of mankind; that Judaism, Stoicism, Christianity, Mahommedanism, the Reformation, and Puritanism, were different forms and applications of Calvinistic principles. He defends Calvinism from the charge of intolerance, or extenuates that intolerance where it cannot be denied; extols Calvin himself, and is strong in apology for his shortcomings; maintains that "whatever exists at this moment in England and Scotland of conscientious fear of doing evil is the remnant of the convictions which were branded by the Calvinists into the people's hearts;" and when he is done, the comfortable impression is left upon the Calvinistic reader that his system has been elaborately complimented, and that he himself in virtue of his Calvinism, is one of the wisest and noblest creatures in existence. This somewhat puzzling result is reached by a very simple, though probably unconscious, logical device. Mr. Froude has really two definitions of Calvinism, under one of which he condemns it as contrary to reason and conscience, while under the other he applauds it as the very salvation of individuals and nations. The question is—Which of these definitions is the right one, and whether is it Mr. Froude's adverse or his favourable criticism that is well founded?

Ordinarily, Calvinism is understood to be the name of that scheme of theology, or arrangement of theological propositions, which was systematised and promulgated by Calvin and writers of his school, and which is set forth with great fulness and ability in our Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms larger and shorter. This scheme professes to stand upon Biblical authority, and is inseparably bound up with Biblical allusions, historical, logical, and predictive. Calvinism, as so defined, Mr. Froude condemns—first, because it is a theology, and therefore impossible as a branch of knowledge, and, secondly, because even were theology possible, this is an irrational and immoral theology. He has, however, another definition of Calvinism which is divested of theological bearings, properly so called. In this view, it "is but the inflashing upon the conscience of the nature and origin of the laws by which mankind are governed—laws which exist, whether we acknowledge them, or whether we deny them, and will have their way, to our weal or woe, according to the attitude in which we please to place ourselves towards them—inherent, like the laws of gravity, in the nature of things, not made by us, not to be altered by us, but to be discerned and obeyed by us at our everlasting peril." In short, Mr. Froude takes the Calvinistic notion of Predestination, strips it of its Biblical accompaniments, and converts it into a just and inflexible moral order pervading and shaping the seemingly lawless evolution of history, and any person who believes this and acts accordingly to the best of his light, is, in Mr. Froude's view, a Calvinist. Calvinism is thus a philosophy of the universe, derived from the natural light of reason, not a faith beyond philosophy, and founded on a supernatural revelation: it is no longer the name for a certain logical presentation of religious beliefs; it is the designation of a particular condition of the conscience. On this showing, people of the most opposite theological convictions, or of no such convictions at all, may be Calvinists. The Remonstrants of Holland, who were condemned by the Synod of Dort for their opposition to Calvinism, must have been Calvinists after all, for they were animated by the conviction that, as they had a hold of truth, the moral order of the world must be on their side, and would ultimately give them a triumph—a fact which, if Mr. Froude's affirmation of the waning influence of dogmatic Calvinism be correct, has to a considerable extent been verified. In the same way the late Mr. Channing and Theodore Parker might be proved to have been staunch Calvinists, as might also Mr. Martineau, the Pope, the Chief Rabbi, Mr. Carlyle, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Froude himself. A description which leads to such conclusions must be a misnomer. It seems plain that Calvinism ought to be defined and treated in consideration of those special Biblical characteristics which were contributed by Calvin, and not in connection with his living by rejection of the conscience to a moral providence which is by no means monopolised by the maintainers of Total Depravity and Eternal Reprobation.

In thus landing the name of Calvinism, while condemning the thing, leaving the old form standing to the eye, but taking out the former substance and putting in one entirely new, Mr. Froude has been exemplifying and acting on an instinct obeyed by many heralds of reform in all ages of transition in opinion. There are always two ways of breaking down obstacles to the progress of thought: to dash them loudly to pieces with the sledge-hammer of Luther, or melt them gradually and imperceptibly down by the solvents of Erasmus. Mr. Froude is not without sympathy for the Lutheran or Puritan method. "What does an ascertained imposture deserve but to be denied, exposed, insulted, trampled under foot, till the very geese take courage and venture to his destruction?" Are we to wreathe auricles round the brows of phantasms lest we shock the sensibilities of the idiots who have believed them to be divine? In practice, however, he follows a quieter, and, as many may think, a wiser plan. After all, peace is a matter of very great importance, and geese and idiots deserve to be considered, not only for the riot they may cause if provoked, but also because of the suffering they may have to endure themselves when their ease is invaded. When opinions are changing, the mass of men can often be kept quiet by a retention of the old forms and phrases, while their essence is silently transmuted by a new and reasonable meaning, and while those who are unable themselves to apply any other weapon to an abuse but the besom of destruction may feel themselves precluded from taking part in such self-concealing operations, they may perhaps be permitted a sense of satisfaction in thinking that there are those who can in good faith pour new wine into old bottles—the more that this process has ceased to be the desperate thing it was since the invention of glass.

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CAVALRY HORSES.

AT a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club, Mr. Edmund Tattersall read an interesting paper on the Supply of English cavalry horses. He thinks that we have been neglectful in the matter, and that, as a natural consequence, we shall find a lack of horses when we most want them. We have taken no pains to keep up the breed, or to retain ample reserves for cavalry purposes. Our Government has grudged paying the indispensable price, and thus foreign nations have bought up the best of our stock. For instance, says Mr. Tattersall, a few months ago our authorities hesitated to give £40 each for artillery horses, and, before they could make up their minds, M. Gambetta struck in with an order to pay from £45 to £50 each, if necessary. Of course France secured the animals; and the consequence is, that at present, when we want 4,000 horses, they can hardly be found. We may get half that number for the artillery; but the remainder cavalry mounts, cannot be obtained without the greatest difficulty. Mr. Tattersall suggests as a remedy the formation of Government studs, and a careful watch over our reserves. He states that after the Crimean War the Austrian and Prussian Government took off